

BATTLE NEAR SOISSONS BECOMES A GIGANTIC SLAUGHTER.

rent guard as they retired, and the advance guards of the allies.

DESCRIBES LONG BATTLE LINE.

A description of the long battle line is contained in an official statement given out in Paris today. It says: "Reinforced by large armies the Germans waged a defensive battle along their entire front, on which certain of their positions show strong organization."

"This front is bounded by the region of Noyon, the plains to the north of the Argonne, the hills to the west of Reims, and a line which runs thence to the north of Ville-sur-Tourbe, to the west of the Argonne region and which is continued thence beyond the Argonne by another line, which passes north of Varennes, a point that has been evacuated by the enemy and reaches the River Meuse in the neighborhood of the forest of Forges, which is north of Verdun."

GROUND AID TO GERMANS.

The positions occupied by the Germans, especially at the western end of their line, appear to be suited naturally for the combat. They are stationed on a great plateau of undulating country, interspersed here and there with wooded heights.

A comparison of the position of the armies today with that occupied less than a fortnight ago shows the extent of the retreat of the Germans in that time.

Two weeks ago the German army was at the "gates of Paris" and its right wing extended to the southeast of the French capital. Now the right wing, at least, has gone back more than seventy miles, while the rest of the army also has had to retire before the whole could find ground on which to make another stand against the advance of the allies.

The official statements given out in London, Paris, and Berlin contain no details in regard to the great battle. The London bulletin says:

"The general position along the Aisne river continues favorable. The enemy has delivered several counter attacks, especially against the First army corps. These have been repulsed, and the Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left."

THE ENEMY'S LOSS IS VERY HEAVY, AND WE HAVE TAKEN 200 PRISONERS.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARIS.

The text of the announcement made public in Paris follows:

"This evening the general headquarters has communicated no new information about the action going on along our front."

"As has been remarked before, it is not to be wondered that during the course of a battle which has lasted several days no definite conclusion of any kind can be inferred. We know, however, that up to 6 o'clock tonight we have not weakened on any position."

BERLIN'S VIEW OF SITUATION.

From Berlin there comes a message which contains the following announcement:

"The general staff has authorized the announcement that nowhere along the line of battle have the British or French forces won a victory."

"No details of the fighting in France are to be given out, and it is said that no decisive turn of events seems probable for some time to come."

"The public has been showing signs of impatience because of the absence of news from the front, and this has led headquarters to depart from its practice and issue reassuring statements in general terms."

CROWN PRINCE IN PERIL.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 16.—It is thought here that the German stand along the Aisne was taken to enable the army headed by the German crown prince to squeeze out of its present perilous position.

This army is moving north between the Argonne mountains and the Meuse through an extremely rough country, where the only roads fit for the passage of artillery, or even for great bodies of troops, are those running east and west, or at right angles to the German line of march.

Between the crown prince's west flank and the east flank of the German right wing is a separating wall formed by the rugged masses of the Argonne mountains. The Meuse precludes the possibility of detecting the German troops to the right, at the rear he is menaced by Verdun.

Evidence of the hasty disorder of the retreat of the German center are come upon constantly in the form of enormous quantities of abandoned stores, personal baggage and artillery.

BERLIN VIEW OF SITUATION.

BERLIN, via Rotterdam to London, Sept. 17, 2 a. m.—The battle of the Marne, according to reports received from general headquarters, is still in full progress along the entire front from Paris to Verdun. There has been no decisive result and thus far the action is said to be stationary generally. A staff officer declared today that it might take several days of hard fighting to decide the issue.

Last night's bulletin showed that the armies of Gen. von Kluck and Von Beaulieu were in engagements Sunday and Monday and that the other armies yesterday joined in the general action including that of the crown prince of Germany, who hitherto had his hands full with Verdun.

Losses in Verdun.

Frederick A. Schmitt of 547 East 35th avenue, treasurer of the Adams Schmitt Piano company, reported to the police last night that a piano containing \$50 and a diamond ring valued at \$100 were stolen from his car while he was in the westroom of the College Inn.

War Map for School Children and Grownups.



THE above map shows the new line of battle between the Germans and the allies in France and extending to the east through Lorraine and Alsace. The lower line indicates the position of the contending armies at the opening of the battle of the Marne. The terrain between the two lines shows the extent to which the armies of Germany have retired from their advanced positions since the French and British forces assumed the offensive after their protracted retreat following the battle of the Sambre river, along the line of Mons, Charleroi, Namur, and Neufchateau, in Belgium.

FORMER RUSSIAN CAPTAIN SAYS CZAR URGED PEACE.

Tells Press Club Members Emperor Pleaded with Kaiser to Halt Austrian Assault on Serbia.

The reasons which forced Russia into war with Austria-Hungary and the German empire were stated yesterday by L. H. Dekraux of Argon, Ill., former captain in the Russian army and veteran of the Russo-Japanese war, in an address at the Press club.

"For more than a century Russia has espoused the cause of the downtrodden Balkan states," he said. "It is needless to detail the various attempts made by Russia to free the Slavic tribes of the Balkan peninsula. Its humanitarian efforts were thwarted time and again by military and diplomatic coalitions. Russia sacrificed thousands of lives and fabulous wealth and conquered the Turks, but her only compensation was a small section of Armenia and Roumanian Bessarabia."

"When Austria-Hungary sent its now famous ultimatum to Serbia the Russian government sought to avert war. The czar entered into personal communication with the German emperor, urging him to restrain against the highhanded action of the Austrian government. It may be true that in the interim a partial mobilization was ordered, but the czar wanted peace almost at any price."

Girl of 17 Accused of Forgery.

Miss Natalie Hermann, 17 years old, of 3005 North Francisco avenue, is being held as a forger.

Police say she passed bogus checks on tradesmen of the northwest side. John Heller of 2848 Southport avenue and Ernest Melcher of 475 Milwaukee avenue identified her, according to the police.

WIFE FROM GERMANY SEEKS HUSBAND HERE.

Calls at Address He Gave and Told He Is Not There—She Thinks He Is Hiding and Tells Police.

Mrs. William Schroeder arrived in Chicago last night with her four children from Posen, Germany. In search of her husband, who has been in this country three years. When she appeared at 4324 Cottage Grove avenue, the address given her in her husband's letters, she was told that no such person lived there. She asserts, however, that she caught a glimpse of him trying to conceal himself behind a door.

Mrs. Schroeder left the house, followed by her four children. She met Policeman M. Holliday and told her story. She said she left Germany about a month ago because of the war. The police are searching for Schroeder, who is a carpenter and decorator.

LONDON LIGHTS TO STAY DIM

Chief of Police Says He Hopes Later to Remove Street and Shop Illumination Restrictions.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—In a statement issued tonight Sir Edward R. Henry, commissioner of London police, expresses the hope that the restrictions placed on street and shop illuminations as a precautionary measure against Zeppelin raids on London may be modified later. For the present, he says, he is advised by the admiralty that it is desirable in the interests of public safety that they be continued.

ITALIANS IN CHIEF TOWNS WANT NATION TO JOIN WAR.

Many Demonstrations Against Neutral Attitude Staged Despite Energetic Measures Taken.

ROME, Sept. 16.—Despite the most energetic measures taken by the government demonstrations in opposition to Italy's attitude of neutrality continued in the larger towns today. The police being insufficient, troops are being employed extensively to repress the demonstrators, reestablish order, and protect foreign embassies and consulates.

DENY TRANSPORTING TROOPS

Canadian Pacific Heads Say Report of Far Eastern Army Passing Through Is False.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 16.—The Canadian Pacific railway formally denied this afternoon persistent reports that troops from Australia, New Zealand, and India had been passing through Canada on their way to Europe. The railroad officials assert that no such troops have been transported on their lines.

TO FIGHT FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Eight Hundred Paris Firemen Go to Battlefields to Help in Sanitary Measures.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says 800 firemen left Paris today to carry out under direction of the army medical service such sanitary measures on the recent battlefields as will free the capital and the region roundabout from all danger of infectious diseases.

SOISSONS FIGHT LIKE SLAUGHTER FOR FOUR DAYS

Writer Describes Scene as Rival Armies Struggle for Bridges Over River.

MANY GUNS ARE CAPTURED

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Sept. 17, 3 a. m.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Soissons describes the fighting there as follows:

"For the last three hours I have been watching from the hills to the south of the town that part of the terrific struggle that may be known in history as the battle of Soissons."

"It has lasted for four days, and only now can it be said that victory is turning to the side of the allies."

"The town itself cannot be entered, for it still is being raked both by artillery and rifle fire, and great columns of smoke mark several points at which houses are burning."

"The center of the fighting lies where the British and French pontoon corps are trying to keep the bridges they have succeeded in throwing across the river."

"Battle Like a Slaughter."

"Men who have come from the front line tell me that the combat there has been a positive slaughter. They say that the unrelenting and desperate firing of these four days and nights puts anything else in modern warfare into the shade and that river crossings are as great an objective on one side to take and keep as on the other to destroy."

"Several regiments, some detachments of which were the first to get to the north bank of the Aisne, suffered severely at the crossings. The Germans' big guns got their range and yesterday it became necessary to withdraw. Last night, however, the allies were able to bring up some heavier guns. These were set to work at an early hour this morning and several German batteries soon were moved backward, but one or two others, hidden in the woods that cap nearly all of these hills, could not be exactly located until an incident of this morning's duel revealed them."

"The British had managed again to get a battery across the river and into position. Apparently the German artillery could not reach it, and the Germans therefore moved to a better pitch under heavy fire. The English had to retire, leaving six guns behind, but their assailants had been discovered."

"Take Two German Batteries."

"Under protection of a heavy bombardment two British batteries were got over and planted at a bridge. Soon the six guns had been recovered and two German batteries captured. On the western side the French succeeded in getting three batteries and a regiment of infantry—about 1,500 prisoners."

"I can trace clearly the abandonment, during the last three hours, of a number of German positions, for the smoke from their guns—great white bubbles which faded away in less than a minute—was moving farther and farther away over the northern hills."

TWENTY FRENCH FIGHT 200 FOES

Small Force Attacks and Escapes from Large Body of Germans.

HIDE AWAY IN REMY.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] PARIS, Sept. 16.—La Liberté relates an incident on the battlefield at Compiègne on Sept. 1 in which a French lieutenant and nineteen cuirassiers attacked 200 dragons of the German imperial guard and succeeded in passing through them. They continued the fight in the streets of Remy and finally reached Paris after a series of hairbreadth escapes.

Three of the nineteen were killed and five were made prisoners, while the remaining eleven got safely through the German lines in various disguises.

Cut Off by Night Attack.

The party had dismounted at a farm outside Remy at 10 o'clock at night, when they were cut off by a squadron of the imperial guard. The lieutenant consulted his men and all agreed to try to break through the enemy.

The guard gave way before their impetuous and cries and the fight was continued in the streets of Remy, where thirty of the enemy were slain. Unfortunately, the little band got separated and one entered a house and concealed himself behind a pile of wood. Another, after dismounting and killing three of the opponents, jumped over a garden wall and hid. The others got into other houses.

Germans Search in Vain.

In all cases the fugitives put on civilian clothes and remained hidden for two days while the Germans, revolvers in hand, kept searching for them.

The lieutenant was found in a marsh with two ribs broken and his shoulder out of joint. He was taken into a factory and was dressed as an overseer and eventually with the help of safe conduct the whole eleven passed through the enemy's line and got to Paris.

CHICAGOAN HELD NINE DAYS.

Naturalized German-American Imprisoned in Antwerp Until Consul Secures His Liberation.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Sept. 16.—The extreme care of the Belgian and British authorities regarding suspected aliens is illustrated in the case of Adolph Fisher, naturalized German-American living in Chicago. He was imprisoned for nine days at Antwerp and was released at the intervention of the American legation. Arriving at Polkstone he was thoroughly searched, but was liberated on the production of his passport and was permitted to continue to London.

BOER GENERAL IS SLAIN.

Gen. Jacobus H. de la Rey Shot by Mistake by Police Squad Seeking Gangsters.

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, via London, Sept. 16.—Gen. Jacobus Hendrick de la Rey, the well known Boer general, has been accidentally shot dead near Johannesburg.

A police squad seeking a gang of desperadoes shot Gen. de la Rey as he passed last night in an auto. He did not hear their summons to halt.

The shooting of the general was caused by a great sensation throughout South Africa.



Are you looking for Fall shoes that are really new and different—novelties?

You will see some Fall styles here that will please you. We've gone after some special things; they're mighty interesting to men who like extra smartness.

Novelties are only a part; our Fall stock is complete in every way. We invite you here now because we know that you can find any style that you want. One feature of Hassel service is to be ready for everybody with everything that makes shoe buying easy and satisfactory.

Fall shoes, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and higher.

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Final Price Reductions

Dining-Room Furniture

Many remaining sets and odd pieces of Oak and Mahogany Dining-Room Furniture included in our sale are now reduced to

Half Price and Less

Furniture of unusual quality and exclusive design, representing the best English Periods, is included in this sale.

There are no duplicates—we urge early selections.

Listed below are a few specimen values:

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| Jacobean Set in Cathedral Oak, consisting of sideboard, china closet, extension table and serving table | \$725.00 | \$362.50 |
| William and Mary Oak China Cabinet | 85.00 | 35.00 |
| Elizabethan Set in Oak, consisting of sideboard, serving table and square dining table | 675.00 | 337.50 |
| William and Mary Brown Mahogany Table, Colby own make | 225.00 | 110.00 |
| Chinese Chippendale Sideboard, brown mahogany, made in England | 375.00 | 187.50 |
| China Closet to match | 300.00 | 150.00 |
| Sheraton Seven-Foot Mahogany Sideboard | 400.00 | 187.50 |
| China Closet to match | 200.00 | 115.00 |
| William and Mary Solid Mahogany Sideboard, China Closet and 60-inch Table | 635.00 | 300.00 |
| Chippendale (Gothic) Sideboard, China Closet and Extension Table | 510.00 | 255.00 |
| Colonial Colby Hand Made China Closet, mirror back and shelves | 225.00 | 98.00 |
| Colonial Solid Mahogany Colby Extension Table | 150.00 | 75.00 |
| Sheraton 54-inch Top Solid Mahogany Pedestal Table | 90.00 | 45.00 |
| Heppelwhite Brown Mahogany China Closet | 175.00 | 75.00 |
| Sheraton Brown Mahogany China Closet | 85.00 | 42.50 |
| Solid Mahogany Colonial Table, 60-inch top | 100.00 | 50.00 |

Many equally interesting values in Bedroom, Library and Furniture Novelties.

John A. Colby & Sons

Furniture Makers :: Interior Decorations :: Special Repairs
29 S. Wabash Avenue, Near Monroe

Protect Your Children

Their little hurts, cuts and bruises may have been caused by some germ infected object. There is always the possibility that blood poisoning may be the result of neglect—don't neglect—immediately apply

Absorbine-Jr.

It will thoroughly cleanse the affected parts, kill the germs and promote rapid healing.

Absorbine, Jr., is a powerful germicidal liniment and yet absolutely harmless. It is made of herbs and can be used by the smallest member of the family without any danger whatsoever.

Use Absorbine, Jr., wherever a liniment or a germicide is indicated. Pleasant to use and economical. As only a few drops are necessary at each application. Keep a bottle handy at all times—it will prove indispensable.

\$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

A Liberal Trial Bottle will be sent postpaid to your address upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

Send for trial bottle or procure regular size from your druggist or from W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 308 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

WOMEN WITH IDEALS

want a paper with ideals. Therefore they read THE TRIBUNE—every morning.

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RUSSIAN FORCES PURSUE THE RETREATING AUSTRIAN ARMIES IN GALICIA.

AUSTRIAN LOSS HELD ENORMOUS; STILL PURSUED

Russia Sets For's Dead and Wounded Near 250,000; 100,000 Made Captive.

DRAW NEAR PRZEMYSL

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.—The following summary of the recent fighting in Galicia, from the Russian point of view, has been made public in Petrograd through semi-official channels:

"Russian troops are pursuing the Austrians with energy and the defeat of the enemy continues. Certain Austrian army corps have been virtually annihilated. Russian forces have passed the river San. To the east Russian advance guard is approaching Przemyśl. The rapidity with which military operations are being conducted has made it impossible to determine accurately the losses of the enemy, but it may be said that they are becoming colossal."

Austrian Losses Enormous.
According to such information as has come to hand, the Austrians have lost in the neighborhood of 250,000 men in killed and wounded, in addition to 100,000 prisoners, 400 pieces of ordnance, and a number of standards. In all directions the roads are crowded with artillery, transport wagons, and arms and munitions which have been abandoned in mass during the precipitate retreat of the enemy.

"On the river Vistula Russian troops have taken possession of an accumulation of material for bridge building, and they destroyed several steamers, one of which was armored."

Germans Make Desperate Efforts.
The desperate efforts of German troops to save the Austrian army from utter rout should be recorded. The active participation of German army corps in the fighting has been revealed at several different places along the Austrian front, as, for instance, at Turebino. The Russians captured thirty-six pieces of long range German artillery, in addition to some 5,000 German prisoners.

"The German cannot bear the initials of Emperor William. These came, from the regions occupied by the Sixth German corps."

"At other places on the front several dozen large German guns, many of which had been prevented by lack of time from being used in the fighting, fell into Russian hands."

Germans Fail to Save Austria.
In conclusion this announcement of Russian successes declares that the success by Germany did not save the Austrians, and that the heavy defeat inflicted upon the Germans has contributed to the brilliancy of the Russian victories. More than 4,000 German prisoners arrived today at Lublin in Russian Poland.

Austrian Armies Effect Union.
LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Express from Rome states that the two Austrian armies commanded by Gen. Dadi and Austrians have joined forces at Rasseo, thirteen miles northeast of Jaroslavl and thirty-two miles north of Przemyśl. In the course of this operation dispatch says, they lost 40 percent of their numbers.

A Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company gives an official announcement made in Berlin that Germany has established a military government over Silesia, in Russian Poland.

Germany on Own Resources.
English military men take the view that the breaking up of the Austrian armies means that Germany more and more will have to rely mainly on herself; hence there will be a greater interdependence of events in the eastern and western field of operations.

What new forces Germany can put into the campaign in the western area must necessarily depend in a great measure upon how far she can neglect the Russian movement on Breslau, the capital of the Prussian province of Silesia, 100 miles southeast of Berlin.

According to reports today Emperor William himself has gone to East Prussia to take chief command of the German armies opposing the Russian invaders.

There is the usual diversity of stories today regarding the Austro-Serbian operations. The Austrian general staff claims to have driven the Serbs out of the province of Banat and from the eastern district of Slavonia.

The Serbians, however, heretofore have shown a marked capacity for reappearing in the same or better positions after such defeats. They now claim they are bombarding the Hungarian town of Orsova.

Russia Surprises Germany.
BERLIN, via London, Sept. 16.—The fact that the Siberian corps was engaged in the fighting at Lyck, East Prussia, is noted with interest here as indicating that the mobilization of this army had been accomplished with extraordinary rapidity to enable it to arrive in Europe within six weeks after the Russian mobilization order was issued.

FRENCH DETAIN MAX NORDAU
Hungarian, Whose Sympathies Are with Allies, Sees War as Forerunner of Happy Era.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 16.—Max Nordau, the author and physician, and Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian independent party, are among the foreigners who are being detained here temporarily.

Nordau, although born in Budapest, has lived for thirty-four years in France and does not disguise his sympathies with the French army. In a conversation with Paul Bernheim, the writer, Nordau said today:

"We fight expecting a happy era for Europe. Total disarmament is a chimera, but partial disarmament may be organized."

Germany's Crown Prince and His Boy Scouts; Signalman of His Crack Death's Head Regiment.



THUNDER RASPS BRITISH NERVES

London, Fearing Zeppelins, Jumps at Bolt, Says Chicagoan.

PRaises ITALY'S HOTELS

London has been in a state of nervous tension due to the fear of bombardment by Zeppelins, according to Dr. Howard O. Shafer, who reached Chicago yesterday with his wife.

"One afternoon a storm came up suddenly," he said, "and there was an unexpected crash of thunder. Everybody ran around looking for the place the bomb had hit. The war certainly had got onto their nerves."

He, W. Miller of 4088 Prairie avenue, who also arrived here during the day, praised Italian hotel keepers; who told Americans they could settle their accounts after returning to the United States. He was of the opinion that the masses went into the war against their own wishes and laid the blame on the diplomats.

These Reported Incident.
Chairman Willie O. Nance of the council relief committee was informed by Secretary Bryan of the location of the following Chicagoans:

Mr. and Mrs. Levis are at Berlin. Ben Egan left Newburg Sept. 8. Frank Saut is at Milwaukee, Bavaria. Mr. and Mrs. Alice Epstein have left Munich for Holland.

Family of John Krolak has left Potsdam. Mrs. Minnie Reiter is at Cologne. John J. Kirok is at Kobl, Germany. Clara Hask now at Red Willinger, will sail Sept. 18.

Peter Junke is in Luxembourg. Mrs. Mary Kaufbach is at Lonsmattach. Mrs. Frances Krofta has left Vienna for America.

Heinrich Wilkes is in Vienna. Lander MacCintock has left Berlin.

More Inquiries Received.
Ald. M. J. Dempsey of the Twenty-eighth ward inquires for Fred Hilderbrand, supposed to be in Austria. David E. Matchett of 913 Fort Dearborn building asked that inquiries be made in Brussels for Miss Josephine Grey. Max Edmund of 17th Julian street inquired for his wife and three children, last heard from in Basel, Switzerland.

Mrs. Katherine Todd Appleton of Chicago, founder of the World Art and Travel club, has reached New York with her daughter, Miss Caroline Dawes Appleton. They intend to collect funds for women and children made destitute by the war.

The Art Institute received a telegram from Ralph Clark, the artist, stating he had arrived in New York.

More Germans to the Front.
Alton, Ill., Sept. 16.—A large number of German soldiers, some of whom were captured in the last few days of the fighting in France, according to a dispatch from that town to the New York Daily News, are being sent to the front. The German government is said to be sending them to the front in order to replace the losses of the German army.

PALANDECH SEES SERB "WAR CALL" AS A HOAX.

Editor Doubts Authenticity of Messages Asking for Volunteers for the Army.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times telegraphs that he is authorized by Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister, to make the following statement in his behalf:

"I quite realize that accounts of victories and routs, acts of heroism, and magnificent assaults may sell newspapers, but above and beyond all this there now exists a situation and an opportunity in trade and commerce with Russia which, to England and America, may mean more in the decades to come than it is easy to realize."

Time to Act Is Ripe.
"It is the country which foresees the situation commercially in Russia that will reap the enormous benefits that the Russian markets now offer."

"Our duties, our manner of doing business, and our present and future wants and growing demands should be studied scientifically so that when peace comes those channels which have for decades flowed deeply with German products may continue to flow with products from America and England."

Great Chance for America.
"For America, especially those Russia open opportunities for an industrial outlet such as can hardly be overestimated."

"We have an empire of 170,000,000 souls, and the \$900,000,000 we have been paying Germany yearly is only the beginning of a demand that soon will make Russia among the most desirable and valuable markets in the world."

"I cannot too emphatically express the hope that merchants abroad will realize this wonderful opportunity."

MARKET TO OPEN THURSDAY.
Women Will Have Charge of Chicago's First Municipal Trading Centers to Cut Food Prices.

At precisely 6 o'clock next Thursday morning a woman market master will open formally Chicago's first experiment in municipal trading centers at the site of the old Goldsmith school on Maxwell street, near Union street. Another municipal market, also with a woman in charge, will be opened a few days later at the Washington school on Morgan street, near Ohio.

Albert Thanks the CZAR.
Acknowledges Medal Honor and Bestows All the Merit on the Belgian Soldiers.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Reuter's Antwerp correspondent says King Albert has sent a telegram to Emperor Nicholas gratefully acknowledging the honor conferred on him by the emperor in the bestowal of the Cross of Knight of the Military Order of St. George.

"I hope your majesty will permit me," King Albert's message read, "to bestow all the merit on my valiant soldiers."

"Your majesty's eulogy of the Belgian people and army particularly touches me and will be received with lively gratitude and praise by the entire nation."

NOW IS THE TIME FOR U.S. TO NURSE RUSSIAN TRADE

Sazonoff Tells Americans They Can Reap Enormous Benefits by Quick Action.

TUCKERTON, N. J. WIRELESS PUT OUT OF COMMISSION.

High Frequency Generator Burns Out and Station Is Disabled for Receiving Purposes.

New York, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The complications over the operation of the radio station at Tuckerton, N. J., for the benefit of the German government and other belligerents have been summarized by the disabling of the apparatus at this plant. The office stationed there in the capacity of censor that the high frequency generator burned out last night and that the station is totally disabled. It is believed that it will be several weeks before the station can be operated again.

Theodore R. Lemke, general manager of the High Frequency Machine company, operating the plant, said:

"I do not know exactly how serious the accident is. We are trying hard to have the apparatus fixed. We hoped to have the repairs made in two or three days, but just now I cannot tell how long it will take. We have several reserve parts of the machine in this country, and it is possible that the disabled receiver—understand it is an ordinary blade—may be replaced without our being obliged to wait until we can get a substitute part from Germany."

Mr. Lemke said the accident did not interfere in any way with the sending apparatus.

WILSON NEUTRALITY PLEA PLEASES GERMAN PEOPLE.
President's Proclamation, Just Made Public in Berlin, Draws Favorable Comment of Official Journal.

BERLIN, Sept. 16, via Rotterdam, Sept. 17, 2 a. m.—The North German Gazette today publishes the text of President Wilson's call to the people of the United States to be impartial with regard to the war. Though issued on Aug. 19, it has only now been made public in Germany.

Commenting in the call the North German Gazette says: "It is with satisfaction that we learn of this noble and worthy announcement."

Referring to assertions made by the foreign press concerning peace, the newspaper declares:

"Our German people will not lay down their arms in the war until the guarantee necessary for Germany's future position in the world have been secured in the struggle."

Make Money Out of This War
Join us now in producing foodstuffs for the world. Your money secured—\$100 will start you.

Address NONCO, Box 388, Tribune.

ENGLAND FIGHTS YANKEE EFFORTS IN MARINE CAUSE

British Consul at Rio Janeiro Protests Against Shift of Registry.

STEAMER HELD AT PORT

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The expected issue between Great Britain and the United States over the efforts of this government to create a merchant marine by the transfer of vessels to the American flag developed today through the action of the British consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, who protested against the transfer of an American owned tramp steamer from British to American registry.

The British consul requested the Brazilian government to refuse clearance to this vessel, the steamer Robert Dollar, and to this request the Brazilian government acceded.

Efforts are now being made by the state department to obtain the release of the tramp as an American vessel. Thus far these efforts have not succeeded.

Case Used as Proof.
Opponents of the administration's merchant marine policy in congress have seized upon this case as proof of their contention that this attempt to create an American merchant marine at this time by the purchase or transfer to American registry of foreign vessels would involve the United States in serious complications with the European governments, especially with Great Britain, which is regarded as bitterly opposed to this undertaking.

These opponents of the administration contend that the president's merchant marine scheme is in violation of international law, likely to result in infractions of the country's neutrality and to bring on serious controversies with the European belligerents.

While the administration's legal advisers upon this question admit that opposition from Great Britain or from some other European country is not unlikely, they profess to have faith in the correctness of the administration's attitude and assert that a merchant marine can be created in this way without giving the European belligerents good ground for protest.

Enters as British Ship.
The Robert Dollar entered the harbor of Rio de Janeiro as a British merchantman, the property of a British corporation. This corporation, however, is owned by an American, Robert Dollar, the San Francisco capitalist. Mr. Dollar is likewise the owner of an American ship company, but like many American ship owners, he had formed a subsidiary British corporation and had placed his vessels under British registry to take advantage of the more advantageous marine laws of Great Britain.

When, however, President Wilson suspended certain portions of the merchant marine regulations and made the requirements of American registry more satisfactory to ship owners, Mr. Dollar decided to transfer the ships of his British corporation to the books of his American corporation and to place them under American registry.

Consequently, cable instructions were sent the captain of the Robert Dollar at Rio to haul down the British flag and hoist the Stars and Stripes. The captain did not, but when he asked the port authorities for clearance papers, told British consul declared that such a transfer of registry was improper. The British consul requested the Brazilian authorities to refuse clearance, and this they did. The vessel called Mr. Dollar that ship was not allowed to leave as an American vessel, despite the fact it is American owned.

This is the first step taken by Great Britain to prevent the United States from taking advantage of the European situation to create a merchant marine as a rival of the British merchant fleet.

German Force Lost in Woods.
PARIS, Sept. 16.—A detachment of forty soldiers who had been wandering in the woods of Fontainebleau since the engagement of Marstonville, was surrounded yesterday by the forces of the territorial infantry. They were rescued by the first French regiment for something to eat and drink.

MOSSLER CO.
19 JACKSON BLVD.—EAST
REMODELING SALE!
Clothes for College Men, \$21

Fall Clothes Ready Today!
Perhaps—the war times and high cost of living will not permit of the \$35 Suit or \$35 Overcoat for the young man this season, yet he must have correct style and smart, durable fabric to pass muster with his colleagues.

The name "Mossler" on your clothes is a guarantee of both. Our "New Store Plan Sale" compels us to forget price and give the greatest money's worth to force sales during the period of remodeling.

We're offering the greatest values in fall clothes you ever saw, at... \$21
Others \$25 to \$30. Come see them today.

Mossler Co.
19 JACKSON BLVD.—EAST.

STARTS TO WORK ON REVENUE BILL

House Committee Studying Ways of Levying Taxes to Give \$100,000,000.

WILL FOLLOW 1898 ACT.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Work was begun today by Chairman Underwood and other members of the house committee on ways and means on the proposed emergency revenue bill.

In the caucus held by the Democrats last night the committee received definite instructions concerning items to be taxed that will yield approximately \$50,000,000. The rest of the \$100,000,000 required for the purposes of the government will be raised by the levy of taxes on various forms of negotiable paper enumerated in schedule A of the war revenue act passed by the Republican congress at the time of the Spanish war in 1898.

As there is a wide range of articles in this schedule, the work of the committee will lie in choosing the articles that will produce the needed \$50,000,000 or so of revenue.

Articles to Be Taxed.
Schedule A of the revenue act of 1898, which will be adopted in part in the proposed revenue law, was made up of the following enumerated articles of taxation:

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness, certificates of stock and shares of stock, transfers of ownership of stock, bills of sale of stock, sales or assignments to sell products at exchange or boards of trade, bank checks, certificates of deposit not drawing interest, and bills of exchange, promissory notes, domestic money orders, foreign bills of exchange, bills of lading for goods for export, telegraphic transfers, certificates of profits, certificates of damages, conveyances, telegrams, paper covering entry of goods at custom houses, life insurance, including industrial or weekly payment plan; marine, inland, and fire insurance; contracts guaranteeing validity of bonds; titles to real estate, leases; manifests for custom house entry, mortgages or pledges; passage tickets to foreign ports; power of attorney or proxy to vote, warehouse receipts.

Committee Working on Details.
The instruments to be chosen for purposes of taxation at this time and the rates that will be imposed are details that have not yet been perfected by the committee.

In order to reach conclusion it will be necessary for the committee, working in conjunction with treasury officials, to make an inquiry into the statistical record of the revenue act of 1898. This task will be completed within the next few days. The bill will then be reported and passed in the house as expeditiously as possible.

WOMAN SAVES SOISSONS FROM INVADING GERMANS.
Mme. Macherez Makes Plucky Stand Against Foes' Demand in Absence of Mayor.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—A story has reached here of the courageous action of Mme. Macherez of Soissons. When the Germans arrived there they demanded to see the mayor, who was absent. None of the officials responded to the call, whereupon Mme. Macherez went to the Germans and said:

"There is no mayor here, but I am here and I answer for every one and everything, as you will have to do if you are not satisfied."

After disputing the requisitions and the conditions offered by the Germans the courageous woman saved Soissons on easy terms.

WAR AID CLEARING HOUSE.
Wilson Approves Plan of New York Women Headed by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and other members of a committee being organized in New York called on President Wilson and told him they were preparing to act as a neutral clearing house for organizations being formed in different parts of the country to give assistance to war sufferers in Europe. The action was approved by the president.

MOSSLER CO.
19 JACKSON BLVD.—EAST
REMODELING SALE!
Clothes for College Men, \$21

Fall Clothes Ready Today!
Perhaps—the war times and high cost of living will not permit of the \$35 Suit or \$35 Overcoat for the young man this season, yet he must have correct style and smart, durable fabric to pass muster with his colleagues.

The name "Mossler" on your clothes is a guarantee of both. Our "New Store Plan Sale" compels us to forget price and give the greatest money's worth to force sales during the period of remodeling.

We're offering the greatest values in fall clothes you ever saw, at... \$21
Others \$25 to \$30. Come see them today.

Mossler Co.
19 JACKSON BLVD.—EAST.

To you lovers of good chocolate confections
Here are delightfully delicious morsels—made to melt in the mouth—perfect all the time—loved by all who try them—

Wilburbuds
These dainty bits of chocolate confection come to you protected by a foil wrapper, which keeps them clean and tempting. The Wilbur way of making them produces the ideal summer confection—the foil wrapper prevents soiling the fingers or pocket.

The buds are crudely imitated, but the Wilbur way cannot be duplicated. For convenience ask for "Wilburbuds"—the full name is "Wilbur's Chocolate Buds" (trade-mark registered U.S. Patent Office).

Fancy boxes of forty and fifty cents. Foil packages, ten and twenty cents. At all confectioners, druggists and department stores.

W. O. Wilbur & Son, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

SCHOOL WORSHIP OF BATTLE HEROES HELD WAR CAUSE

Dr. J. B. Murphy Says Scientists Who Save Lives Are Ignored.

URGES STUDY OF PEACE

The worship of generals, commanders, and other military heroes in literature, in schools, and by the public in general, lies at the bottom of warfare, Dr. John B. Murphy told the ways and means committee of the Association of Commissioners at the Hotel La Salle yesterday.

To prove his theory Dr. Murphy repeated the names of famous war heroes, which were familiar to every person in the room.

"How many of you know who Carroll is?" Dr. Murphy asked. "None knew."

Saved Lives by Thousands.
"Dr. Carroll is the American who saved more lives by discovering that mosquitoes caused yellow fever infection than all the lives the Krupp can take in fifty years," the surgeon answered. "And yet he is unknown. No monument serves as a reminder of his efforts. No history tells of the terrible risks he took to save lives, yet pages upon pages have been written about generals who have killed thousands."

Dr. Murphy said he treated war as a surgical lesion and the place to start was in the schools where from youth the pupils are required to study the deathly achievements of Alexander the Great, Duke of Wellington, Napoleon, and other warriors.

Taught to Kill.
"We are taught that peace is preserved by an overwhelming army," he continued. "In America we were taught that we should go out and kill the Indians. In other nations the children are taught to kill other people."

"Education against war must start with the young, and the literature of the schoolrooms should be the means of raising our civilization to a higher plane. The present conflict today is a colossal calamity. We kid of our war heroes in the schools, yet Roosevelt's charge up San Juan hill did not require half the courage that Dr. Carroll used when he submitted to the mosquito bite which in three days forced him to the hospital with yellow fever."

Associate Died of Bite.
"His associate died from the bite of another, yet he is unknown. No pages of history tell of the courage of the man who should be draped in mourning for the horror and degradation of our civilization."

Senor Frederico Alfonso Peset, minister from Peru to the United States, said Peru should be draped in mourning for the horror and degradation of our civilization.

Minister Peset said his country needed lawyers, and for that the present education he had found a bright future.

"Above all," he continued, "we need 100,000 young American men to come into our country and give us the snap and vigor of the United States."

Revell & Co.
September Sale
Office Chairs

The Surplus Stocks of Two Factories
We are now offering at greatly reduced prices the entire surplus stocks of two well known manufacturers of high grade chairs. The lot includes a large variety of patterns in golden oak, imitation and genuine mahogany. The prices in many instances are less than factory cost.

One of the Bargains
Imitation Mahogany
5.75

These massive Desk Chairs are made of mahogany and finished with daint. They have heavily reinforced saddle wood seats and are supplied with casters and patent device for regulating height. Other styles and finishes at equal prices.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.
Wabash Av. and Adams St.

The Object of German Aggression
is told in
ROLAND G. USHER'S
Pan-Germanism

At all Bookstores, \$1.75 Net.

WASH YOUR SPOT
BECKER WADE
CLEANERS
PHONE CALUMET 1300

Amer. Beauty Roses
Finest Flowers, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00 a Dozen.

Gladys, Cassius and Rose, the three
A. LANGE, Florist
25 E. Madison St. 3771 Central

BENNETT SAYS GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE KIND TO CIVILIAN AND CAPTURED FOES.

GERMAN CRUELTY FICTION SO FAR AS BENNETT CAN FIND

Travels 100 Miles Through 20 Towns; Calls Barbarity Stories False.

BACKED BY M'GUTCHEON

(Continued from first page.)

happen here; but we heard that it was in the next village, messieurs."

But the next village would develop naught authentically—only wild stories, rumors, hearsay. At Solre-sur-Sambre, all around which there had been fighting on Sunday and Monday, the 23d and the 24th of August, the burgomaster said to us in the late afternoon of Wednesday, the 26th, "as reports come in from surrounding towns I am unable to verify these rumors of cruelties perpetrated against unarmed civilians, and I give no credence to them."

HOUSES FIRED BY SHELLS.

Let no man suppose, however, that there has not been bitter business. The burning cottages of the peasants prove that.

But almost every time we asked the causes of that destruction we learned that the houses had been fired by the explosion of shells hurled into them by Germans to clear them of soldiers of the allies or by the allies to clear them of Germans.

Less frequently—far less frequently—the story was that from the windows of the attic in yonder unroofed and smoking ruin a party of brave but misguided civilians of the countryside had fired upon the German advance guard.

Reprisal was then instant and severe. We have been unable to learn, however, that in this meeting out of punishment any woman or child was harmed.

SCHOOLED BY EDITORIALS.

I think there is not a man in our party who did not come to the continent from London in a pro-English state of mind, if not in an anti-German state of mind. For days before our departure we too, had been fed on London newspapers. We had read the famous "mad dog" editorials day by day and the tales of atrocities alleged to have been committed around Liege.

We believed that so far as Germany was concerned this was emphatically the emperor's war and not the empire's war. An American magazine writer named Arno Doack, who is of German extraction, also shared our views.

FIND GERMAN HUMAN.

Slowly, not impetuously nor sentimentally, we found those views moderating. For four days we observed the temperance, good nature, tact, and strict discipline of the hundreds of thousands of German soldiers who were passing through Brussels.

Many detachments of them were halted there for many hours. Hundreds of soldiers moved freely about the streets. In four days we did not hear a cross word exchanged between inhabitants and soldiers nor did we see one insolent or insulting act.

The fact is that within four hours after the first detachment of German troops had come swarming down the steep Boulevard Du Jardin Botanique the Brusselsians were not noticeably fraternizing with the Germans but were quietly and comfortably chatting with them in the streets.

INVADERS PROVE QUIET.

That began about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Aug. 19, and we who left Brussels the following Sunday had for more than three days seen the spirit of quiet, unaffected, unforced good feeling steadily deepening. One does not imagine these things.

The German soldier who was dozing with his detail of guards on the sidewalk in front of the Gard du Nord and who good naturedly drew in his long Saxon legs in order to let a Brussels pedestrian pass comfortably was no fragment of the imagination, nor was his wide, sleepy smile founded on anything but fact.

The three young German officers who reined up in front of the Faber hotel in the Place Rogier, who bowed suavely to the porter and who called out to him, "Will you permit us to quarter ourselves here for the night?" were too substantial to be fairy figures.

We saw scores upon scores of such incidents.

TOLERATED BY GERMANS. Working slowly up to the German line of advance on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week, we entered a different and more dramatic field of observation.

We were there by sufferance merely and we knew it. No German correspondents were with these German columns, and no correspondents of any nationality were wanted.

But everywhere, though our passports were closely scrutinized and we were sharply interrogated, we met with kindness and received assistance.

I think the grim German officers felt

that the five weary men—all tenderfoots—who had marched twenty miles through a hostile countryside under a hot August sun were undoubtedly cranky, but were a pretty good sporting proposition.

MAKE IT HARD FOR SCRIBES. Often and often we caught them grinning as they looked at our bedraggled, sweating ranks.

Slowly they would unbend. We would be taken from one lieutenant to another for examination as to our status.

In an hour we would find ourselves seated at tables in a Belgian inn parlor with two or three young German officers as our hosts. Many of these were university men who spoke charming English.

The beer and the good talk would go round for an hour, then we would separate, the officers leaping into their automobiles and we resuming our weary but fascinating march.

CREETED BY BOY OFFICERS. Two or three hours later we might meet one of those officers on his way back to the rear of the miles upon miles of wagon trains he was helping to guard.

He would recognize us with the enigmatical grin that we had become accustomed to, though we could not always fathom it, and he would fling us a cheery hail, asking us if there was anything he could do for us.

Several officers said they wished they could permit us to ride in the army wagons, but that, he would add, was strictly "verboten."

Indeed, everything that is the least casual, exceptional, or irregular seems to be strictly "verboten" when this superb machine, the German army, is operating in the field.

KEMMED IN GERMAN CRUSH. Things like this happened:

After our first half day's march from Nivelles, whither we had come from Brussels by carriage, we reached the little town of Falt-le-Cenepe.

The village street was packed with army wagons. The whole train had been halted for food and rest.

We were in the thick of a crush and alarm that still was not confusion, and we were very weary.

After we had been passed from under lieutenants on up to the general, who passed favorably on our credentials, we met up with friendly officers at the inn. We drank with them and they with us. With apologies to them for seeming uncouth—for they are very punctilious and ceremonious in details of conduct—we said we were very hungry and would eat the sandwiches we had brought in our packs.

LUNCH WITH OFFICERS. At this one of them said: "You will, perhaps, honor us by having luncheon with us. I am in charge of the officers' mess today, and we should like to have you try some of our famous German army soup that were put up in 1911 and that will keep sound and good until 1931, unless they are eaten in those twenty years."

With a salute, he vanished, bidding us meet him at our pleasure in the house across the way, where luncheon would be served.

That house was the principal one of the town, and in it German officers were quartered.

The parlor floor had been cleared and was strewn with mattresses. On one of them an officer lay asleep. When we were ushered into the room he opened his eyes, rose, and bowed, uttering some commonplace of greeting in German.

SCRIBES GO TO SLEEP. That left five unoccupied mattresses on the floor. I gazed longingly at one. The room was cool and dark.

I could conceal my weariness no longer and asked an officer if I might lie down. "Certainly," he said, and offered to help me smooth out the bedding on the mattress nearest the folding doors of the room. I fell on what seemed to me the best bed I had ever occupied and in fifteen seconds was asleep. My companions followed suit. We were overtired and slept by fits and starts, with nervous jerks.

In perhaps twenty minutes I opened my eyes, and what I saw in the dim light was a middle aged German officer tiptoeing across the room to shut one of

the folding doors that had swung half way open.

The passageway or hall that ran through the house was paved with stone and constantly there was a clatter of the heavy boots of sergeants going to and fro. The noise penetrated to the dark, cool parlor where the five American correspondents were dozing.

Very softly the German officer shut the half opened flap of the folding door and then with equal solicitude turned its heavy handle so that we were quite shut away from the clatter in the paved hall.

Then he tiptoed back to his chair and resumed his intent manipulation of some bit of accoutrement that hung at his side. My own mother could not have more gently or tenderly maneuvered the act of closing the door for the comfort of the sleeping men.

SUMMONED TO LUNCHEON. In a few minutes we were summoned to luncheon. The long table was crowded. The soup, which contained savory bits of sausage, gave off a delicious odor.

Three hungry officers, who were eager to get their horses and go to the van of the wagon trains, stood for twenty minutes in the dining room and hall while five American newspaper men, utterly unknown to them, ate and drank.

When wine was served our glasses were filled first, our healths were drunk with courteous formality, and wishes for our success ran around the table.

CIGARS PAY FOR FOOD. We could only repay our hosts with cigars we had brought from Brussels and these they were loath to take, saying that it was not fair to dip into our little store. McCutcheon had fairly to force them on the officers.

I shall never forget either the food or the etiquette of the luncheon in Falt-le-Cenepe. It was a lesson in general things.

And these are the men we are asked to believe torture the people of an inoffensive countryside.

I could relate twenty such incidents out of our personal experiences during the days of our wanderings, but details which would be largely repetition would grow tedious.

ACKNOWLEDGE HOSPITALITY. On many downways as we passed along we saw chalked in German script the words "good people" or "very good people"—words written there by advance guards who had gone ahead of the main body to select quarters for officers, men, and horses.

The number of officers and men each house would hold and the number of horses that could be stabled in each barn also was chalked on the doors of these Belgian farm houses, villas, and cottages.

"Good people" meant that the advance guard had been received with civility. "Very good people" meant that they had met with helpfulness in making their arrangements.

On one house which stared blankly out on a village street from broken windows there was written in German script these words:

"This house has been unjustly attacked; go easy now."

BELGIAN WOMEN AID. In the region around Falt-le-Cenepe the invaders seemed to have been quietly received by the noncombatants, the inhabitants evidently understanding the status fixed for them by the laws of war.

As a result we did not see a broken window nor a smoldering roof for a distance of perhaps ten miles.

As the afternoon wore on the German soldiers, parched with dust and heat, were met at the country crossways and village street corners by Belgian women, who gave them cups of water from buckets that would be many times refilled before the column had passed.

Sometimes I saw this merciful act accompanied by cheerful smiles from the women and grateful nods from the men, who would utter hoarse words of thanks.

It is to be remembered that all this time we were drawing closer and closer to the French border and that naturally throughout this region the pro-French

feeling of the Belgians would be more intense.

SAW LITTLE DRUNKENNESS. In Beaumont the vast cellars of that Prince de Camaran Chimay who married Clara Ward of Detroit were liberally but not indecently drawn upon by the Germans, but during the two long days we were prisoners there we saw only two German soldiers whom you would describe as really under the influence of wine.

Both were privates. One was boisterous and friendly and a little wearing, as men in that state are apt to be. The other, who came into the inn room that served as our prison on the second night of our detention, was surly and suspicious and kept muttering that we were spies. He sobered with amazing rapidity when an officer entered the room, and his departure was as swift and quiet as it was comical.

WRITERS UNDER GUARD. As we lay down to sleep that night young Lieut. Rosenthal came in to give final instructions to our two guards. He directed one of his men to take down a big cardboard placard which hung on the wall and so to place it against the oil lamp which stood on the inn bar that the glare from the lamp would be shut off from the corner of the room in which the five of us lay on mattresses.

It was Rosenthal, too, who had ordered his men to bring to the inn the mattresses on which we lay. The soldiers helped us to adjust them in the most comfortable and convenient way.

GETS MORE COMFORT. The night before we had slept on a little straw in the cold schoolroom of a convent which had been turned into barracks.

Rosenthal knew that and was sorry, hence the mattresses on the second night. He regretted he could not get us blankets.

After the extemporized lamp shade had been adjusted Rosenthal sat at a table with the two sentries and spoke in a monotone to them. I lay on the pallet nearest them and could hear all that was said.

Rosenthal is not 30, but hearing his talk you would have thought he was 80. Indeed, I think both the sentries to whom he spoke are older than he is.

"Now, my children," he began, "you can have all you want to drink tonight, but God help the man who gets drunk. He will get seven years in prison and I shall have no hesitation in reporting him; do you understand that, children?"

GUARDS OBEY LIEUTENANT. The men said they did understand and that what the lieut. said was perfectly right. There was some more talk and with a final "Good night, my children," Rosenthal disappeared and I fell off to sleep.

In the early dawn I was awakened by somebody standing at my feet. It was Rosenthal, quietly arranging his mattress for an hour's repose.

The greenish light of a rainy dawn stole in at the one window. The lamp was burning low. The two sentries were sitting at the table, their rifles across their knees.

Rosenthal sighed and muttered to himself as he felt for his pillow, which was a bit of window curtain rolled up, and in ten seconds was snoring triumphantly.

I lay thinking of Clara Ward of Detroit, who had been a princess here, and one of whose husband's empty wine bottles stood on the inn bar in the low companionship of gaudily labeled bottles of cheap French brandy.

Since the divorce from Clara Ward the prince has taken a second princess. Today he is burgomaster of Beaumont.

SURLY SOLDIER AGAIN. In the afternoon the soldier, who was surly and suspicious, had shown me a huge commemorative medal, evidently of gold plate, which was engraved with the words: "In memory of the happy entry into Beaumont of the Princess de Camaran Chimay." I think the date was 1911, so, of course, the bauble must have recorded the entry of the second princess.

The soldier was solicitous to know

whether I thought the medal was of solid gold. I said I thought not, and thereupon my place in his regard grew visibly less.

SWORD EDGE MEANT SILENCE. He did not tell me how he had come by the medal, but in departing he invited me to run my finger lightly along the edge of his sword that I might feel how sharp it was. I complied with alacrity, and expressed admiration in sincere, though broken, German. He understood and appeared satisfied.

The man was the only rude fellow of the baser sort I have encountered in the German host.

To go back to Rosenthal, I should add that on our ride on one day and two long nights by train from Beaumont to Aix-la-Chapelle he frequently brought us loaves of black bread and shared his wine with us. Food was hard to get, but after he had obtained it for his wounded his next thought seemed to be for us.

TREAT FRENCHMAN WELL. The treatment German officers accorded a French prisoner of rank who was brought from the common guard house at Beaumont to our more select quarters was exquisite in its punctiliousness.

The Frenchman was a sad-eyed little man with a delicate face and a manner of soft, but not excessive, courtesy. He was very weary and very melancholy, grieving, the German officers said, for his sister's husband, who had fallen in battle the day before.

We were forbidden to speak to him, formally giving, in truth, our word of honor that we would do so.

Lieut. Mittendorfer, an over lieutenant, and Rosenthal, the under lieutenant, seemed to be the officers responsible for the French prisoner.

SALUTE THEIR PRISONER. When they entered the room they would come to attention with a click of the heels and salute him, begging him instantly to resume his chair when he rose to return their salutes. When they talked with him it was in tones fraught with consideration and reassurance. They spoke his language and the conversation, though subdued, was fluent.

When evening drew on they came again to him and escorted him to dine at the officers' mess in the Hotel de Ville, a noble building packed with books, paintings, and trophies of the chase belonging to the present burgomaster, the Prince de Camaran Chimay.

NOTHING AGAINST FOE. Regarding the attitude of certain German soldiers toward the people of the Belgian countryside I must quote the words of an officer whose card I have lost, hence I cannot give his name.

His experience with the Belgian

peasants had evidently been altogether serene.

These were his words to me: "They have been very, very kind. I may say nothing against them."

In Belgian villages so remote and so small that possibly reports of high handed actions would never have reached the outer world I have time and again been in tiny provisions shops, linen drapers' shops, apothecary shops, and stationers' shops when German soldiers were making their purchases.

PAY FOR WHAT THEY BUY. They talked quietly with the shop people, handled the wares with consideration and invariably paid for all they took.

As they left they would lift or touch their caps and bid the merchant and his wife behind the counter good day. Payment was always scrupulously made. Generally the German mark was the coin. It was, of course, instantly accepted.

More often than not the purchases were private soldiers. They manifested the dignity of bearing though not the grace of their officers.

PLAY AFTER BAYONET CHARGE. Here is a more essential example of the conduct of the Germans. On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 26, we reached La Buisserie, where there had been a sharp engagement the Monday before between French infantry and artillery posted on a bluff seventy feet high and German infantry and artillery in the fields and the town below.

Five hundred Germans made a bayonet charge up the heights and cleared out the French. Houses, breweries, and shops in the little town suffered badly by shot and flame.

The Germans made a successful occupation and within twenty-four hours after the last shot was fired many of the townspeople were back in their homes. Forty-eight hours after the last shot we saw Belgian children playing in the street.

NO PANIC AFTER BATTLE. A German soldier was teaching his good natured companion how to ride the bicycle. Once the pupil fell off his wheel. He roared with laughter. The children laughed, too. The soldier looked around at them, waved his hand, and continued to laugh.

At the upper end of the main street a group of Belgian women was washing clothes; another group was knitting. Within twenty paces of them the courtyard of a lively stable was packed with French prisoners, guarded by German sentries.

German officers and soldiers occupied houses along the main street. Devastation everywhere was apparent,

but there was not a suggestion of fear or panic anywhere.

SHOWS GERMAN PATIENCE. Again—

I had occasion to enter the hallway of a Belgian villa near the frontier to meet a German officer.

The front door of the house admitted me to a wide hall at the opposite end of which was another door opening on the gardens of the villa. That back door was ajar.

It was a breezy day, and when the front door was opened a strong draft was created through the hall.

Two German soldiers were on their knees in the hall sorting big bundles of regimental mail which had just come in from Germany.

Two children pushed open the front door and many of the batches of sorted letters were blown the length of the hall. The children passed along and the soldiers did not say a word, laboriously gathering up the scattered letters.

NAUGHTY "LIEBER KINDER." Pretty soon two more children coming in from the street opened the door and left it open as they passed to look at the soldiers. Again little piles of neatly sorted letters were scattered.

Then one of the soldiers blew up. With a gesture of desperation he cried in German words which I translate thus:

"Dear children (lieber kinder), for the love of heaven shut the door! Don't you see you are making the letters blow away? You are naughty children. Run away now like good children and don't bother us."

GERMANS MAKE FRIENDS. The little people hurriedly shut the door and scurried past the soldier who had spoken to them. As they did so he reached forward and gave one of them a jovial pat, laughing and uttering homely expletives in German as he did so.

The child looked frightened at first and then began to giggle. By the time he reached the garden door he was bold and turned and waved his hands at the soldier.

The soldier, still chuckling and doing a comic imitation of despair, waved back as he stooped to gather up the scattered letters again.

The children vanished into the garden.

TEUTONS ALL POLITENESS. Four times I have seen German officers who had been billeted at the house of a Belgian citizen over night going after breakfast, caps in hand, to pay their respects to the mistress of the house, thanking her for the good offices of herself and her servants, apologizing for the inconvenience they had caused, and closing with wishes for another

meeting "in happier times," a phrase which everybody in northern Europe says goodby now.

On all of these occasions the response of the involuntary hosts of these wartime guests was cordial.

At Falt-le-Cenepe three officers even paused an instant in the hall to thank us and say good-by to the servant who had waited on them at table.

KIND TO THEIR HORSES. I have seen German drivers of wagon trains and German artillerymen, weary though they were, descending from their seats during a brief halt by the roadside to run into the fields to tear up handfuls of clover blossoms for their horses. If there was time they rushed back for a second handful.

Such things I have seen for ten days. They seem to me, in view of the glib reports in the London papers and in view of one editorial in an important American paper we have read since arriving in Aix, to constitute important news.

The reports of German atrocities against Belgian noncombatants seem to this group of American correspondents to have reached the proportions of a hideous scandal.

NOT DEFENDING GERMAN. I am not defending the German. I owe them nothing except what any man owes another who treats him with decency. I expect nothing from the Germans.

The truth is that all of us correspondents have a right to feel a little resentful toward the German authorities, both military and civil. They have balked our work at every turn.

They have delayed and inconvenienced us and they have had us under guard during three days and under surveillance during four days.

Always they have been polite about it, but that has not mitigated the distracting delays we have had to endure in forwarding our news to our papers.

TRUTH REMAINS TRUTH. Truth, however, remains truth, and in the matter of these alleged atrocities we feel there has been shocking falsehood.

I give my most solemn word as to the truth of what I have written.

We have seen no atrocities. We can get proof of none.

We do know, on the contrary, that German officers have fraternized with English officers they have taken prisoners and have parted with these words, "A dinner at the Carlton, old fellow, when we meet at London in happier times."

Once more I say, there has been no inevitable and shocking waste and misery of war in this Belgian campaign, but to find the friendliness of it, as friendliness is charged against the German troops, a man will have to travel farther and observe more sharply than five intelligent, zealous American correspondents have traveled and observed.

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| Stems 18 inches | Per Dozen |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
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| Stems 24 to 30 inches | Per Dozen |
| Mrs. Ward Roses | \$1.50 |
| Stems 24 to 30 inches | Per Dozen |
| Sunburst Roses | \$1.50 |
| Stems 24 to 30 inches | Per Dozen |
| Bulgarie Roses | \$1.50 |
| Stems 24 to 30 inches | Per Dozen |

We Invite Charge Accounts

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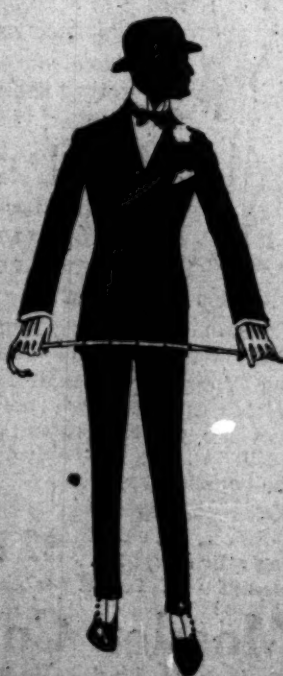
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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1906, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and The Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674, of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily 261,379
Sunday 406,558

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, or samples, which were mislaid or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

WITHDRAWING FROM VERA CRUZ.

The withdrawal of United States troops from Vera Cruz, ordered and soon to be begun, indicates the administration's belief that Mexico has reached a settlement of her internal disorders. The man whose aggressive acts against the United States made the seizure of the port necessary is in comfortable exile. The professed friends of the people are in control. The continuance of American forces in Vera Cruz was disliked by the new government, and the withdrawal will be an indication of confidence. Americans hope that this confidence is justified, and that the Mexican question has its solution.

THE END OF A FEUD.

Children of New York's east side have for years been sworn enemies of the police. But they are enemies no longer. The ancient feud is at an end. The grievance which the children in the congested districts had against the "coppers" was that they interfered with their play. No sooner had a crowd of youngsters started a game of baseball in the street—which is the only place they can play—than a policeman appeared on the scene and dispersed them. If one of the boys protested he was arrested, dragged to the juvenile court, and sometimes even sentenced to a term in a reformatory.

All this has been changed, at least in a limited area of the metropolis. Police Commissioner Woods has determined that war upon play must cease, but that play must be localized. He has accordingly ordered certain east side streets closed to traffic from 3 until 6:30 o'clock in the afternoon. In these streets the children can play after school unharassed by automobiles or trucks and free from police interference.

New York's experiment is not a solution of the play problem. It is merely a temporary makeshift. It is important, however, because it shows the relations between the lack of opportunities for play and crime. The hatred which the child conceives for the police often stays with him through life. The desire to "fool the coppers" may easily lead him into lawbreaking when he grows up. Society can ill afford to make play any more difficult, but lawless.

THE REVISED "WAR TAX" BILL.

Purely partisan treatment of the proposed emergency taxation legislation is to be deprecated and condemned. Public opinion will not approve such an attitude. But, on the other hand, if a strong and reasonable case can be made out against even a radically revised war tax bill at this time, partisan charges of "partisanship" should deter no Republican or Progressive member of congress from working and voting against such legislation.

Opposition in the press and among the public has forced the Democratic leaders to throw overboard the 3 per cent tax on bills of lading or freight shipments. Instead, it is proposed to tax commercial instruments. Business would submit to stamp taxes with cheerful resignation were the necessity for them real and plain. What, however, are the facts? The war, it is now believed, will be much shorter than was apprehended at the outset. Cannot the United States manage for a year without additional taxation? Are not economies on a considerable scale possible and feasible? The pork bill has been reduced downward, but not sufficiently. It should be dropped entirely, and the indispensable improvements authorized by resolution. Here some \$40,000,000 or more may be saved. Public buildings in many instances can wait a year.

To repeat, nothing should be done to weaken the treasury or embarrass the national government; the next campaign should not be thought of in connection with alleged emergency taxation. But if in truth, reason, and sobriety there are better ways open to us than the better ways. If this is not a time for congressional economy then there is no time for economy.

REOPENING THE RAILROAD RATE CASE.

After considerable reflection and deliberation the eastern railroads have applied formally to the commerce commission for a reopening of the 5 per cent rate increase question. The action was fore-shadowed, of course, in the remarkable White House conference of last week, and in the appeal of the carriers to the president, and (through him) to the public.

It really should be a work of supererogation to urge a fair and unbiased consideration of the carriers' application on its merits. The sentiments expressed by the president in his letter to Chairman Trumbull are the sentiments which every unprejudiced and enlightened man of business must share fully. The railroads are not asking for special or preferential treatment; they are not resisting or belittling the reforms which the commerce commission advised in its decision of July last. The recommendations that were then made with regard to retrenchment, abolition of favors, and correction of abuses are being carried into effect. But the direct claim made is that a more material increase in revenue is needed than all the reforms pointed to by the commission are capable of yielding. The railroads have assumed the burden of proof, and they are asking merely for a sympathetic and fair hearing. To this they are entitled. To this the great body of investors in railroad securities is entitled. To this the interests and welfare of the nation are entitled.

Private industry is free to advance rates or charges; the railroads are not free. However adversely affected by the war and loss of freight, they

PEACE OR WAR TO THE END?

Is peace to follow stalemate, to follow exhaustion, or to come only after decisive action? The feeling that it is not impossible of attainment in the near future may be the product of a facile optimism. It exists hopefully.

Certainly in the near future neither alliance will be in such desperate condition as to be obliged to accept harsh terms, and consequently neither one will be in position to impose them. Therefore if the discussion of peace proposals carried on in Great Britain reflects authority the world is a long way from deliverance.

Whatever prospect invites hope it will be instantly clouded if it becomes apparent that no action is determined as a conqueror to ride down another. If the war is to be one of extinction no end is in sight. If peace could be discussed after a stalemate it might come soon.

If Germany's invasion of France should fall the chance of a reasonably quick determination in favor of the Germans would be gone. But even if Germany were put on the defensive on two borders no speedy military decision could be expected. If the war actually becomes a life and death struggle for any one of the nations it is likely to be prolonged to an extreme of waste and destruction beyond conception.

The obstacles in the way of a peace arrived at without decisive action are many and easily seen, but in a couple of weeks there may be less talk of destroying nations and more of reaching a reasonable adjustment.

That the direct cause of war will not be heard of again is the ironic probability. Austria's case against Serbia will not take up a great deal of the time of peace commissioners when they have come together.

British demands for the dismantlement of the German fleet, for the disarmament of the German army, the elimination of Krupp, etc., etc., presuppose a complete flattening out of German defense. Before that could be done what Europe has seen in the last six or seven weeks would seem like a parlor entertainment.

There are embarrassments enough in the way of the hopeful pacifist without luging in such thoughts. These embarrassments are presented chiefly by Belgium and France. The allies cannot, so long as they have any strength, consent to leave Belgium uncompensated for the injuries sustained.

If this takes the aspect of an indemnity imposed as the result of defeat it alone may prolong the war to the point of exhaustion. If Germany can regard it as a just claim to be honorably discharged the embarrassment might be avoided. To France the recovery of the lost provinces and of the indemnity paid Germany are the important considerations, but such conditions could be imposed only on a defeated enemy.

Russia is virtually committed to the policy of remitting divided Poland and reestablishing it as a kingdom. That easily could be dropped, much more easily than the Russian plans against Austria-Hungary, although even there a return to the ante-bellum status is not impossible if every other obstacle were removed.

One more readily sees the difficulties in the way of peace without victory than the manner of compromise, but exhaustion might be the winner everywhere.

If, on the one side, the German invasion of France should fail, and if, on the other side, the Russian invasion of Germany should fail, the summer goes with the enemies deadlocked. What a winter would be like in Europe in such circumstances passes the imagination.

Both Great Britain and France will regard their efforts and sacrifices as wholly wasted if the result leaves Europe in the same need for tremendous military equipment as the war found it. But the limitation of armament by agreement is not impossible even if peace is considered with the armies fought to a standstill, with no result.

The time may come soon when commanding generals will concede that in general the campaigns have come to no definite result, that the compensation for defeat here has been victory there, that all the armies are intact and effective, that exhaustion is general. Then there might be peace, but it could be reached only by the most scrupulous regard for the honor and rights of each belligerent.

Otherwise it is a war of extinction. The terms which are being discussed in every capital in Europe can be imposed only on a prostrate enemy, and in such case, no matter which alliance wins, half of Europe will be desolated and ruined.

The Best Editorial of the Day

SEA POWER.

[From the Indianapolis News.]

Never was there a more convincing proof of the value of sea power than that furnished by the present war. But for Great Britain's command of the ocean Germany might conceivably by this time have been the victor, at least as against France. If she had had the British fleet bottled up in some northern or western port she might even have sent an army against London. If her fleet had been the equal of the British fleet it is unlikely that a single British soldier could have been landed in France.

As it is, Great Britain has transported probably 200,000 men across the channel and will send more. Germany has not been able to threaten their safety. Seventy thousand Indian troops are probably now in France, after a journey of thousands of miles over the ocean. Canadian and Australian troops are on the way, and no difficulty whatever is anticipated in their transport. And all the while the British Isles are absolutely safe against invasion, except by airships. Such an advantage easily is worth thousands of soldiers.

Within two weeks of the outbreak of the war British trade routes were practically as safe as in time of peace. British liners are running to and from New York not less than usual, while the great German liners all have been withdrawn. England has uninterrupted communication with every part of her empire, the United States, and the whole of South America. The food that she cannot raise she can buy and deliver without the least difficulty. The Mediterranean is little more than a British lake, with the Suez at one end and Gibraltar at the other.

The power which Britain wields through her fleet is, as every one must now realize, simply enormous. The Kaiser would no doubt be willing to swap several army corps for such a fleet as that which has served his enemy so effectively in this great crisis. And the bargain would be a good one for him. As it is, he is powerless beyond the boundaries of continental Europe. One does not wonder that the English swear by their fleet. In this war it has been not only their protection, but a mighty weapon of offense. If peace were made tomorrow Great Britain would lose nothing and might gain much—all because of her fleet.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quoted again homines nostri at farago libelli.—JOURNAL.

O WILD! O STRANGE!
That wild and strange thing, the press.—H. G. Wells.
It's now too late, I fear, to change.
For ever since a child
I've always been a little strange,
And just a little wild.

I never knew the reason why,
But now the cause I guess—
What Mr. Wells, the author, calls
"That wild, strange thing, the press."

I've worked for every kind of paper
In journalist's range,
And some were tame and commonplace,
But most were wild and strange.

I ran a country paper once—
Or, rather, it ran me;
It was the strangest, wildest thing
That ever you did see.

Some years ago I settled down
And thought to find a cure
By writing books and plays and such,
That class as literature.

And for a time I lived apart,
In object happiness;
Yet all the while I hankered for
That strange, wild thing, the press.

Its fatal fascination I
Could not resist for long;
I fled the path of literature,
And once again went wrong.

I resuscitated this here Col,
By which you are beguiled,
I fear you find it strange sometimes,
And always rather wild.

WHEN the troops have been withdrawn from Mexico—that is, if Mr. Lionel Carden has no further objection—we nominate Vera Cruz as the city in which to hold the Great Peace Conference, with Col. Roosevelt in the chair.

WE have heard it so often we have come to believe it true, that the people in a country never want war; they are dragged into it by their rulers. And so we assume that the mob in Italian cities who are clamoring for war with Austria are composed of kings and princes, dukes and counts, cabinet ministers and other high officials.

WHEN we see a line of gents waiting their turn in a shooting gallery we refuse to believe that times are hard.

The Inspired Pig Printer.

(Handbill in Bagley, Ill.)

SEN. A. B. CUMMINGS. HON. B. J. SALINGER.

BIGGEST HORSE SHOW WITHIN 50 MILES.

"RUSSIANS HAVE FOO HEMMED IN"—Headline.

Our idiot strategist, whose aunt is a dressmaker, says they should have basted the toe first.

A PERFECT picture of happiness is Mr. Bryan at his desk, signing peace treaties. And he believes every word in them.

SPEAKING OF MUSIC AND SINGING—

(From the Muskogee, Okla., Times-Democrat.)

Wanted—Two or three young ladies or a school teacher to board. Name of Mrs. Sarah Tuttle.

The pleasing announcement is made that the sale of seats for the orchestra concerts is quite up to hope and expectation; but what we should like to know is, are the ladies to be allowed to keep their hats on?

Let It Go Double.

Sir: Far be it from me to add any more horror to the World Series, but I should like to see a war by all peoples against brands of tobacco vouchered for by athletes, chewing gum, candy, and face creams advertised by actresses, and shows "fresh from a successful six weeks' run on Broadway."

D. B. G.

"THERE are many essayists and some philosophers. Anatole France is both, and a philosopher to boot."—Boston Herald.

Wasn't he an essayist?

SPEAKING, again, of music and singing, a restaurant offers \$500 to "any man, woman, or detective" who can prove that butterine has ever been served on its tables.

ART IS LONG AND FAIR IS SHORT.

(From the Muskogee, Okla., Times-Democrat.)

Mrs. C. H. Finnegan will entertain the members of the new work department of the Muskogee Art Club Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. M. A. Schofield will be the instructor and the lesson will be Christmas stockings, such as crocheted hair receivers and necktie holders.

OUR IDIOT STRATEGIST, thinks Double Barrel, has been flanked, out-manuevered, and crushed by Lord Did-More, whose peace commission—Taft, Roosevelt, and Bryan—would end any war; the idea being that all the powers would stop fighting and buy ringside seats.

SHELDON, Ind., has a resourceful sign painter, reports R. N. B. Lacking space to finish a line, he got out of the difficulty this way:

LUNCH R&M.

YOU may have noticed that when engines are changed at a divisional point on a railroad, and the new one is slammed on, there is always some one in the smoking compartment who remarks: "We've got an engine now."

Explaining a Certain Lack of Sympathy.

"In the event of hostilities Germany would invade France within a few hours after the declaration of war directly through Belgium; nor is there any doubt that all her military plans are drawn up with that intention."—"From 'England and Germany,' 1907, Austin Harrison.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A correspondent of the Chronicle, telegraphing from Antwerp, tells of an interview he had in that city with King Albert of Belgium. He declares the young monarch foresaw the war and prepared for it as long ago as 1913.

WHAT chance have we of locating our war correspondent Mr. Josh Slinger, when the consular service is trying to find a Britisher eight feet tall who is lost in Germany?

She Probably Means the Blue One.

(Received by a merchant in Waterloo, Ia.)

Dear Sir—I am sending the brown coat back today I don't know which one to keep and I really don't know whether the blue one will do or not if I don't keep the blue one I will send it Sunday so it will be back to the store Monday. Will send money for the blue one if I keep it. Thanking you for advance I am, sincerely, etc.

WHY does Sir Edward Grey pick on Herr von Bethmann-Kopffow? The Herr is merely a button on the Kaiser's pushed.

THE difference between Othello and the modern war correspondent is that Othello lost his occupation AFTER the war.

How Can We Thank You?

Mt. Pleasant, Ia., Sept. 13.—I want to advise that Wind brothers are automobile agents here, and that Prof. C. W. Cruikshank is bow-legged.

J. R. P.

"SHOT in Melon Patch; Flies Suit."—Dixon News.

Apparently not a vital spot.

WE might think of a rime for Præmyn if we were quite sure how it is pronounced.

OR if it can be.

—T. E.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such services cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1914, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

CHANCE FOR SUIT.

RECENT bulletin of the Chicago health department recounts its investigation of a small outbreak of typhoid fever. When the first case was reported, the investigators sought for the cause in the neighborhood where the man became sick. When several cases had been reported among men working in the same building with the first case living in widely separated portions of town, the inquiry shifted from the residential neighborhood to the working place.

What was found? The men worked in a building set on the bank of the Chicago river. The Chicago river is the large, open city sewer. The building was supplied with water from the city mains—water that is quite free from typhoid pollution. But to save money, the building was drawing a secondary supply directly from the sewer filled river.

The reason assigned for this illegal and highly reprehensible action was that the extra supply was needed for fire purposes. As the usual supply of water for fire extinguishment in that neighborhood is good, and as the fire tug, one of which is stationed nearby, can draw water directly from the river, it is safe to say that the excuse was a subterfuge.

The men were not supposed to drink river water. However, they did drink it, and the epidemic resulted.

This is not a new experience. In some cities, though not in Chicago, the poor city water supply justifies large manufacturing concerns in drawing a fire supply from nearby bodies of badly polluted water.

In these cities there are ordinances regulating the practice. One is that a check valve shall be placed between the two supplies so that the polluted supply cannot get into the drinking water pipes. However, check valves are generally rusted out of the way of place. In time they become incrustated or stick for some other reason.

After Winnipeg had had an epidemic of typhoid due to leaky check valves, the city engineers ordered that all establishments having double water supply must run the polluted water in tanks from which it can only pass into the general pipes when pumped therein. At best, it is a risky procedure and generally does more harm than good, as Michigan found out some years ago.

What shall be said of the man who to save a few dollars knowingly subjects a large number of occupants of his building and perhaps his family to the risk of typhoid? That the danger was real is attested by the considerable number of

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

(Copyright, 1914, By the Brentwood Co.)

SEVERAL well known New York and Washington families have been placed in mourning by the death of Edith Lady Exmouth, the widow mother of young Lord Exmouth, who has many American relatives.

The noble pair to his peerage and estates is an American citizen, the venerable Henry Edward Pellet of Washington, D. C., whose home is on Massachusetts avenue, and who for many years has been in the habit of spending his summers at Sand Oaks, his place near Alton, N. C.

Henry Edward Pellet, who was one of the founders of Kable college, Oxford, and after a distinguished philanthropic career in England came to America to organize, in connection with the Red Cross, the issue of the late Abram S. Hewitt, the bureau of charities in New York.

His first wife was a daughter of the late William Jay of New York, and five years after her death he married her sister, Augustus. His only son, the late Lord Exmouth, was a standard bearer of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, and, indeed, throughout all that monarch's wars in France.

There are two baronets in the family, the elder being from the reign of George I. The third baronet of that line was his father, who was entirely disinherited, and settled in France, where his descendants have since resided.

The present owner of this baronetcy, Sir William Cordington, who is head of the entire house, divides his time between his chateau in Brittany, near Montfort, and Sanderson, his place in the Transvaal, which he obtained through his marriage to the daughter of Harry Adams Rogers, one of the financial magnates of the Transvaal. Sir William is a former major of the South African war.

The other baronetcy is held by a branch of the family which is descended from a younger son of the first baronet of the older creation, and it is to this line that Gen. Sir Alfred Cordington belongs. He is a son of Gen. Sir William Cordington, who commanded during the Crimean war, and a grandson of Admiral Sir Edward Cordington, who, after taking part in the battle of Trafalgar, as captain of the Orion, commanded the allied fleets at the battle of Navarino in 1827.

Sir Alfred is married to a daughter of the late Melville Portal of Lavastoke, Hants, whose family has for generations had the monopoly of the manufacture of the paper used by the Bank of England for its notes.

As all of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny's sons bear the same first name as himself, being distinguished from one another by their second name, it may be well to explain that the son who fell in a charge of his cavalry regiment, the King's Dragoon guards, on the Germans at the battle of St. Quentin, in France, the other day, was Claude Norman Champion de Crespigny.

There are three other sons—namely: Claude Vierville, married to Miss Norah MacGillivray, St. Catherine's, Canada; Claude St. Paul, and Claude Paul (the last the next heir to his father's baronetcy and property), who are also on active service, now engaged in fighting the Germans.

There was still another son, the eldest of them all, who, after so greatly distinguishing himself in the Boer war that he was twice recommended by Field Marshal Lord Roberts for the Victoria Cross, blew his brains out in a mysterious fashion in 1910, just after his return from the United States, where he had been playing polo for the international cup on Capt. Miller's team.

Some time before his death the late Lord Exmouth committed the perpetual pension for a sum of \$250,000, which was paid to him by the British government, to furnish an income of about \$10,000 a year for all time to the successors to the title.

Young Lord Exmouth, who is still a bachelor, and who often visits his relatives in the United States, has been making his home with his mother until

RESERVED SEATS.

(From St. Louis Post Dispatch.)

THE THEATRE PALACE

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WILSON REF.

TO KAISER BELGIANS

"True Neutrality Expression of Ion," He S

HINTS AT A RE

[Continued from St

complaints of the treatment by the Germans. The president's report of a German commission which investigated outrages.

The text of the statement President Wilson by Mr. C. was as follows: His majesty of the Belgians, has charged a special mission to the United States.

"Let me say to you how ourselves honored to have been visited by one of the statesmen whom the American have called to the highest commonwealth.

"As far as I am concerned, I have been able, during a visit to fully appreciate the American nation and take this opportunity to express my admiration with which they

Belgium Always Neutral in perpetuity. The guaranteed by the powers when violated by one of the would have betrayed our toward the others, and if of our international obligation that of our dignity and has driven us to resist the consequences suffered in an invading army. This is a great portion of the but it committed irredeemably, the nature of which to the rights of mankind.

Massachusetts Charitable "Fearful inhabitants were defenseless women and children, open and undisturbed, were destroyed, historical monuments were reduced to ruins, the responsibility of the was given to the flag.

"Our government has appointed a commission to make investigation, so as to thoroughly examine the facts and determine the responsibility will have the honor, excellently to you the proceeds of inquiry.

In this frightful hour, sleeping all over Europe, but it committed irredeemably, the nature of which to the rights of mankind.

"And it is for this reason, country, standing apart from the belligerents, is in the to judge without bias and conditions under which the waged.

Cites U. S. Part in Initiative, of the United States, nations have been adopted at The Hague a the rights and usage of war. "We refuse to believe that abolished the family of the regulations to which freely consented.

"The American people played its respect for justice or progress, and at the moment for the laws of humanity it has won a moral recognized by the entire world, with you by ties of common-sense, and the nations have been adopted at The Hague a the rights and usage of war. "We refuse to believe that abolished the family of the regulations to which freely

WILSON REPLIES
TO KAISER AND
BELGIANS ALIKE"True Neutrality Precludes
Expression of Opin-
ion," He Says.

HINTS AT A RECKONING

(Continued from first page.)

complaints of the treatment of their country by the Germans. They left with the president the report of a Belgian judicial commission, which investigated the alleged outrages.

The text of the statement presented to President Wilson by Mr. Carter De Wiat was as follows:

"Excellent! His majesty, the king of the Belgians, has charged me with a special mission to the president of the United States.

"Let me say to you how much we feel ourselves honored to have been called upon to express the sentiments of our king and of our whole nation to the illustrious statesman whom the American people have called to the highest dignity of the commonwealth.

"As far as I am concerned, I have already been able, during a previous trip, to fully appreciate the noble virtues of the American nation and I am happy to take this opportunity to express the admiration with which they inspired me.

Belgium Always Neutral.

"Ever since her independence was first established Belgium has been declared neutral in perpetuity. This 'neutrality,' guaranteed by the powers, has recently been violated by one of them. Had we consented to abandon our neutrality for the benefit of one of the belligerents we would have betrayed our obligations toward the others, and as the same of our international obligations, as well as that of our dignity and honor, that has driven us to resistance.

"The consequences suffered by the Belgian nation were not confined purely to the harm occasioned by the forced march of an invading army. This army not only seized a great portion of our territory, but it committed incredible acts of violence, the nature of which is contrary to the rights of mankind.

Massacres Charged.

"Peaceful inhabitants were massacred, defenseless women and children were dragged, open and undefended towns were destroyed, historical and religious monuments were reduced to dust, and the famous library of the University of Louvain was given to the flames.

"Our government has appointed a judicial commission to make an official investigation, so as to thoroughly and impartially examine the facts and to determine the responsibility therefor, and I will have the honor of commencing to lay before you the proceedings of the inquiry.

"In this frightful holocaust, which is sweeping all over Europe, the United States have adopted a neutral attitude.

"And it is for this reason that your country, standing apart from either one of the belligerents, is in the best position to judge without bias and impartiality the conditions under which the war is being waged.

Cites U. S. Part at Hague.

"It was at the request, even at the initiative, of the United States that all civilized nations have formulated and adopted at The Hague a law regulating the rights and usages of war.

"We refuse to believe that war has abolished the family of civilized powers or the regulations to which they have been subjected.

"The American people has always displayed its respect for justice, its search for progress, and an instinctive attachment for the laws of humanity. Therefore it has won a moral influence that is recognized by the entire world. It is for this reason that Belgium, bound as it is with you by ties of commerce and increasing friendship, turns to the American people at this time to let it know the real truth of the present situation.

"Resolved to continue its unflinching defense, its sovereignty and its independence, it deems it a duty to bring to the attention of the civilized world the innumerable grave breaches of rights of mankind of which it has been a victim.

"At the very moment we were leaving Belgium the king recalled to us his trip to the United States and the vivid and

List of Alleged German Outrages Presented to Wilson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—(Continued from first page.)

Belgian commission of inquiry appointed by the king of the Belgians to investigate the alleged atrocities committed by German troops by the Belgian legation here was made public today after the report had been presented to President Wilson.

The findings were grouped under the headings of "The Atrocities at Linneux and Ormaiz," "The Massacre of Aerchot," and "The Destruction of Louvain."

The summary follows:

"German cavalry occupying the village of Linneux were attacked by some Belgian troops and two gendarmes. A German officer was killed by the Belgian soldiers during the fight and subsequently buried at the request of the Belgian officer in command.

"None of the civilians had taken part in the fight; nevertheless the village was invaded at dusk on Aug. 10 by a strong force of German cavalry, artillery, and machine guns. In spite of the formal assurances given by the burgomaster that none of the civilians had taken part in the fight, two farms and six outlying houses were destroyed by gun fire and reduced to ashes.

"All the male population was then compelled to come forward and hand over whatever arms they possessed. No recently discharged firearms were found. Nevertheless the invaders divided these peasants into three groups: those in one group were bound and eleven of them placed in a ditch, where they afterwards were found dead, their skulls fractured by the butts of rifles.

"During the night of Aug. 10, German cavalry entered Velm in great numbers; the inhabitants were asleep. Without provocation the German cavalry fired on the village, and as the fire was directed at the house of the burgomaster, he was killed. His wife, a 16-year-old son, and his brother.

"Then they compelled the remaining villagers to dig holes to bury their victims.

"For three whole days they continued to pillage and set fire to everything in their way.

"About 150 inhabitants of Aerchot are supposed to have thus perished.

The largest part of the city is destroyed. Five times the Germans tried to enter the city, but they were repulsed. The interior of the city was destroyed. The town records were destroyed or carried off. It must be borne in mind that the civil population of Aerchot had been repeatedly warned by their burgomaster not to offer any resistance or commit any hostile act toward the invaders. They, the Germans, shot upon the fleeing citizens, set fire to private houses and sacked them. They wanted to make the victimized citizens declare that they themselves had set fire to their homes.

"Everywhere along the road of the German march the same horrors were visible. The witness mentions the names of eighteen persons who to his knowledge were massacred at Aerchot.

The German army penetrated into Louvain after having set fire to the surrounding towns and villages.

"From the moment of their entrance into the city they requisitioned lodging and food for their troops. They entered every private bank and looted their reserves. They entered private residences and sacked and pillaged them and indulged in orgies of all kinds.

"They took hostages; all the prominent men of the city were detained. Women

and children were outraged and ill-treated by the soldiers.

"Previous to the German invasion the whole city had been warned repeatedly not to offer any resistance to the German troops or to oppose hostile acts. More than that, all arms belonging to civilians had been taken away and deposited in the city hall, and there was not a weapon found on any civilian.

"On Aug. 25 an engagement took place in the neighborhood of Louvain between German and Belgian troops. The Germans, repulsed and pursued by the Belgian troops, retreated toward Louvain in full panic.

"Many witnesses testify that at that moment the German garrison in Louvain was erroneously informed that Belgians were entering the city. Immediately the German garrison, stationed at Louvain, withdrew towards the station, where they clashed with their own troops which were being pursued by the Belgians. Everything seems to point to the fact that a contact took place.

"From that moment, pretending that the Belgian civilians had fired upon German troops, the Germans began bombarding the city and kept up their bombardment until 10 o'clock that night. At the place where the attack started, not a single body was found of a civilian, proving that the population had not participated in the shooting.

"The houses which had not taken fire were set ablaze by rockets with which the German soldiers were supplied. The largest part of the city of Louvain, especially the 'Haute Ville,'—that is to say, the part comprising the modern houses, the cathedral of St. Peter, the University hall, with the old and famous library of the university, its manuscripts, its collections and scientific institutions, the theater, and many more buildings were at that time consumed by flames.

"The fire continued for several days. Numerous bodies of civilians covered the streets and squares. An eyewitness testified that in one place he counted more than 100 bodies of people; many persons who had taken refuge in their cellars trying to escape and falling into the furnace of the blazing city.

"The fire started a little above the American college; the city is entirely destroyed with the exception of the city hall and the station.

"The fire continued for days, and far from trying to stop it the Germans seemed, on the contrary, trying to feed it by throwing straw into it. The cathedral and the theater were consumed by the flames and fell into ruins. The library of the university also is destroyed.

"The town resembles an old city in ruins, in the midst of which drunken soldiers were carousing, carrying around bottles of wine and liquor—the officers themselves were installed in arm chairs, drinking like their own men.

"The procedure of the Germans seems to be the same everywhere. First of all they requisition food and drink, of which they partake to the point of drunkenness. Then they begin to shoot wildly from the windows of abandoned houses, declaring that the inhabitants have fired upon them.

sonal checks taken, accounts allowed to stand unpaid, automobiles given to transport soldiers and friends alike, are only a few instances."

The letter is signed by the following: Chicagoans—Mrs. Frederick Winston, Mrs. Anna B. Austin, Miss Harriet Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Elsie Miller, Harry Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Walker, Mr. Hale Coley, Prince and Princess Engle, Mrs. J. K. Armby, Miss Cornelia Armby, Miss Maria Anderson.

New Yorkers—Anthony Drexel, James Van Allen, Duchess of Manchester, Miss Emily Isaacs, Clarence Jones.

Philadelphians—Mr. and Mrs. Bidde.

The letter was also signed by Countess Osoff-Davidoff, Princess Damiold, Countess Petros, and Baroness Gungor, of St. Petersburg, all of whom received monetary aid from Germany.

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BLAMES GERMANS;
SAYS WAR CAME
WITHOUT CAUSEFormer British Envoy to
Vienna Says Dispute Could
Have Been Settled.

WHITE PAPER ISSUED

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The foreign office issued this evening in the form of a White Paper the report of Sir Maurice de Bunsen, late British ambassador at Vienna, on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria, in which the ambassador declares that Austria and Russia had about reached an agreement on the Austro-Serbian dispute when their conversations "were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia."

The ambassador says that although two days previously he had refused to consent to the continuance of the conversations at St. Petersburg, Count von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, on July 30, although Russia had been partially mobilized, agreed in a most friendly manner that the conversations should be continued by him.

One Agreement Was Near.

"From now onward," says the ambassador, "the tension between Germany and Russia was much greater than between Austria and Russia, as between the latter an arrangement seemed almost in sight, and on Aug. 17 was informed by Count Schabeko, the Russian ambassador, at St. Petersburg, had at last conceded the main point of issue by announcing to M. Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister, that Austria would consent to submit to mediation the points in the note to Serbia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Serbian independence.

"M. Sazonoff had accepted this proposal on condition that Austria would refrain from actual invasion of Serbia. Austria, in fact, had fully yielded, and that she herself at this point had good hopes of a peaceful issue is shown by the communication made to you on the 1st of August by Count Mandorff, Austrian ambassador at London, that Austria had neither 'banged the door' on compromise nor cut off the conversations.

Schabeko Worked for Peace.

"Count Schabeko to the end was working hard for peace. He was employing the most conciliatory language to Count von Berchtold and he informed me that the latter, as well as Count Forgach, had responded in the same spirit. Count Schabeko repeatedly told me that he was prepared for the acceptance of any reasonable compromise.

"Unfortunately these conversations at St. Petersburg and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia.

"Germany intervened on July 31 by means of her double ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris. These ultimatums were of a kind to which only one reply was possible, and Germany declared war on Russia Aug. 1 and on France Aug. 3.

"A few days' delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history."

CHINA FORCED
TO STAND ALONEWar Kills Foreign Loan
Market; Must Practice
Economy.

AID TO U. S. IS SEEN.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—One of the few benefits blown up by the ill wind of war in Europe has come to China, according to reports to the state department from Peking.

Robbed of a market in which to obtain foreign loans, China is being forced to economize and to increase of her internal revenues, which are making that republic more nearly self-sufficient than it has been since the days of the Boxer uprising.

Of Great Import to U. S.

This is of great importance to the United States, for its chief interest in the far east is in the maintenance of China's territorial integrity and the open door of equal commercial opportunity. The foreign loans which China has made repeatedly have always been the key by which her European creditors have forced concessions from her and have thus menaced her territorial integrity and the American policy of the open door.

Many students of Chinese affairs have long maintained that China's salvation would only come when she could force herself to live on her own resources and throw off her greedy European creditors.

China Declares Moratorium.

China has declared a moratorium on about \$40,000,000 of short time foreign loans which soon fall due. She has also notified the powers that she must default in a part of the payments on the default reorganization loan of \$300,000,000 made by the five European powers and in which the United States was to take a sixth part.

To meet her current expenses she has sought an internal loan, which, it is said, is being strongly supported among the Chinese.

BRITAIN TAKES MORE BOATS.

Government Commandeers Two Big
Liners Which Fly Between Aus-
tralia and Pacific Coast.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 16.—The British admiralty has commandeered not only all the Canadian Pacific liners on the Pacific coast, but has also taken the Union Steamship company's new Australian liner Willochra and the new liner Tahiti from the San Francisco-Australia run.

MINISTERS HELP
Men Who Drink

Modern ministers of the gospel, the real pastors, "preach and practice" religion and moral suasion as the best PREVENTIVE and medical science as the "ONLY CURE" for the man diseased from the use of alcoholic liquors. He knows from observation and the findings of great scientists that "alcohol is a poison" and that when taken into the system it creates a diseased condition which forces continued indulgence, from which there is no escape but untimely death, unless this poison is sooner eliminated.

Thousands of ministers know that the Neal Three-Day Treatment is the best cure known for alcoholic or drug poisoning, therefore tens of thousands of drunkards have been rescued and high class men prevented from becoming drunkards by the Neal Treatment through the help of clergymen.

For full information call or address the head NEAL INSTITUTE, Dept. T, No. 811 East 4th Street, Chicago, Phone Oakland 1291, and New Country Club, Springfield, Ill., phone Main 5563.

60 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities



Real
Comfort
as Well as Beauty
Field
Shoes for women now
being shown in our
Great new special Field



Shoes for women now
being shown in our
Great new special Field

Section Quality Shoe
Section in the North
Room of our State
Street Basement.

The shoes shown in the illustration is a special model constructed along Anatomical lines, with a flexible arch that will support and exercise the weak muscles of the feet.

But it is only one of the many beautiful new models.

\$3.50 \$4.00
\$4.50 \$5.00

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AND COMPANY**
Great Basement Salesroom

MARMADUKE
OF TENNESSEE

BY EDWARD CUMMINGS

A powerful, finely written story
of our own great war—stirring,
vivid, romantic.

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Wine and Import
House to take over
exclusive agency for
New York market
of reliable and well
known California Wine
House, established over
thirty years; specialty
select high grade case
goods. Address

Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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DEAF

The Little Gem Ear Phone

The simplest, smallest and most
effective hearing device ever
shown. It is used under all con-
ditions—in church, theater, gen-
eral conversation. The

AUTO MASSAGE
stops head noises. FREE demon-
stration today until Saturday
noon, conducted by an expert,
Dr. Dale of New York. Call to-
day, ask or write for booklet.

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5th Floor Take Elevator

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Cafe

The most beautiful Chinese-
American restaurant in Chi-
cago—excellent service.
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324 So. Wabash Avenue
Just South of Jackson

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Ship direct to you, delivery charges paid
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Fresh produce. Special attention to family
and business office trade—all Michigan grown
and business office trade—all Michigan grown
and business office trade—all Michigan grown
and business office trade—all Michigan grown

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Chicago Phone: Franklin 1491

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGOANS AND OTHERS
GIVE PRAISE TO GERMANS.

Letter to "Tribune" Tells How Mon-
etary Assistance Was Offered
Freely to Them.

THE TRIBUNE yesterday received a letter from Ouchy, Lausanne, signed by a number of Americans, praising the treatment received from the Germans. The letter says:

"As there seems to be an attempt on the part of the press in several countries now at war to create the impression that Americans who were sojourning or 'stranded' in Germany were roughly or untowardly treated, we, the undersigned, would like to testify to the extreme kindness, generosity, and courtesy shown us Americans, and as to having witnessed the same treatment accorded to numerous English, Russian, and French, no distinction being made, and always the utmost consideration shown to the individual."

"Money amounting to thousands of marks was loaned by the Germans, per-

sonal checks taken, accounts allowed to stand unpaid, automobiles given to transport soldiers and friends alike, are only a few instances."

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CLOSING OUT SALE
IN OUR GREAT
Sheridan Road

Choice Frontage, \$2.20 to \$3.30 per foot
(Some lower—Sheridan Road Frontage higher)

ACRES AT \$330 AND UP
(in tracts of one to ten acres)

TERMS: \$10.00 DOWN AND \$5.00 PER MONTH
(per acre or 100-foot frontage)

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH

Land all on bluff, 50 ft. above lake, but not on lake shore. One mile Sheridan Road frontage; Northwestern stations at each end; 43 miles from Chicago on main line of C. & N.W. Ry. Monthly ticket, 60 rides, \$11.25 and \$11.70.

Right in the path of the wonderful NORTH SHORE development. Large number of good Chicago people have already bought. Excellent Chicago community assured.

Water and sewer now in part of land, also electric light and telephones. Building restrictions on every street; school and stores convenient.

Don't fail to tie up some of this beautiful property before it's all gone at these extremely attractive prices and terms. Ideal for home, country places and investment.

Excursions Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday
Train leave Northwestern Station (Canal and Madison Sts.) on Sunday at 11 A. M., gate No. 6, and on week days at 12 noon, gate No. 5. Call or phone for free transportation and data.

Donna Appoints Chicago Woman.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—Dr. Mary F. Waring, of 4200 Vincennes avenue, Chicago today was nominated by Gov. Dunne as a member of the state committee to arrange for a celebration in 1915 of the fifty anniversary of the freeing of the million slaves in the United States.

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O'Connor & Goldberg
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FOR MEN—FOR WOMEN

WE CAN FIT ANY FOOT
AT ANY of the O-G BOOTERIES

None but trained experts in our employ—
the satisfaction of a perfect fit is a fore-
gone conclusion if you wear O-G
SHOES. New fall creations
now on display, and the most re-
markable values in Chicago at
\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and up.

ALSO SOLD AT
120 W. VAN BUREN ST.
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205 SOUTH STATE STREET
23 EAST MADISON STREET
120 WEST VAN BUREN STREET, at LA SALLE (New O-G Store for Men)

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23 EAST MADISON STREET
120 WEST VAN BUREN STREET, at LA SALLE (New O-G Store for Men)

Here's one of the
new O-G creations
in popular leathers.

Also sold at
120 W. Van Buren St.
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205 South State Street
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KENYON ANGRY IN "PORK" TALK

Iowa Senator Shakes Fist at
Simmons of North Caro-
lina in Upper House.

CREEKS EAT UP MONEY.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The fight on the river and harbor pork barrel appropriation bill became so bitter today that Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Simmons of North Carolina nearly violated the historic rules of senatorial courtesy.

Senator Simmons arose during Senator Kenyon's speech to ask the latter's permission to make a statement to the senate concerning some of their conference. Senator Kenyon consented. Senator Simmons then read a list of items which he said were all that Senator Kenyon classified as vicious. He cited a statement from the army engineers, indicating that the amount appropriated for them aggregated less than \$2,000,000, and he said the committee was willing to eliminate them.

Call List Incomplete.

Senator Kenyon promptly replied that the list was only a partial one. He admitted that the items as read by Senator Simmons had been cited as vicious, but he asserted that they were not all.

Senator Simmons then said he thought it ill-fitting that senators should filibuster against the measure when the pork had been eliminated, especially as that filibuster would endanger the efforts to control the Mississippi floods.

Senator Kenyon answered this by saying that he believed the prevention of the floods along the Mississippi a matter for national cooperation, and he felt that if the scheme was delayed, it would be a national calamity.

"But if it is delayed," he asserted, shaking his fist towards Senator Simmons, "it will be due to the North Carolina creek, which the senator from North Carolina has persistently refused to strike out of the bill."

Creeks Take Up Money.

Senator Kenyon said the reason flood control is not accomplished in this country can be found in the insistence of senators and congressmen that small streams in their districts be looked after. Due to this insistence it has never been possible to get sufficient funds to handle the flood question properly.

As samples of extravagance he cited the items for the Crystal River, Florida, and the Sabine river, Texas. The former calls for \$10,000 and the latter for \$30,000. Both projects were condemned by the local engineers in charge, but through political pressure they were approved by the board of army engineers.

Lewis Gets in Word.

Senator Lewis of Illinois contributed to the gaiety of the debate by declaring that the river and harbor appropriation constitute a legacy from the Republicans.

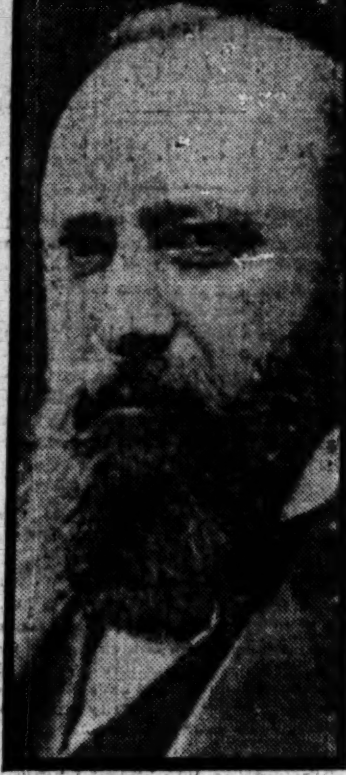
Senator Lewis charged that Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of New York was seeking to embarrass the administration of President Wilson when in a speech in the house he attacked the Democratic leaders for extravagance in appropriations, complained that they had made a mess of the appropriations, had violated platform pledges, and admitted that he had a desire to resign his seat rather than to try to defend the increased appropriations passed by the Democrats in congress this year.

Senator Lewis referred to Tammany as "the cohorts for which Congressman Fitzgerald is spokesman."

Herr David Wolfsohn

Born 1854. Died 1914.

(Photo, Courtesy Jewish Courier.)



Herr David Wolfsohn, twice president of the International Zionist movement and one of the most influential men of the Hebrew faith in the world, died Tuesday morning at The Hague. A cablegram announcing his death was received yesterday by the Knights of Zion in Chicago.

Herr Wolfsohn was the successor of Dr. Theodore Herzl, founder of the modern Zionist movement. He was born in Russia and lived there until he was 24 years old, when he moved to Mende, Germany. He decided to enter the rabbinical profession, but later turned his attention to commercial affairs and entered the banking business in Cologne, where he made his home until the outbreak of the European war.

In 1911 Herr Wolfsohn was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Jewish Colonial Trust company of London, an institution with branches in Palestine and other countries. He spent a large fortune in the movement to re-establish the Jews in Palestine. The war halted the furthering of this movement, and Herr Wolfsohn sought quiet at The Hague.

His wife died a year and a half ago. He was 58 years old. According to Chicagoans who knew him, the war probably hastened his death.

The Knights of Zion of Chicago will hold memorial services next Wednesday evening in the Lovers of Peace Synagogue, at West Polk street and South Ashland boulevard.

OBITUARY.

MISS VIRGINIA DRISCOLL, 24 years old, a stenographer for Lord & Thomas, who died at her home, 436 Drexel boulevard, from heart disease, will be buried on Saturday in Mount Olivet cemetery. Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock in the morning at St. Paul's church, at West Twenty-fifth and South Wallace streets.

Sift Death of Tammany.
The police of the South Clark street station are investigating the death of Frank Rice, a teacher who lived in Newton street near Avenue street, and who was found in a freight car at Taylor and La Salle streets yesterday. He died at St. Luke's hospital of cerebral hemorrhage.

HOLDS UP BOOK FIRMS' DEALS

Sonstebly Charges Three
Concerns with Violating
Contracts with Board.

INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

Charges of violation of their contracts with the board of education by three text book concerns were made at yesterday's board meeting by John J. Sonstebly. The book concerns are Ginn & Co., the American Book company, and D. C. Heath & Co.

Mr. Sonstebly succeeded in holding up a recommendation of Supt. Ella Flagg Young that three books of each concern be introduced into the schools. He stated that the books are being sold at a lower price to both boards of education and pupils in Michigan than they are in Chicago, contrary to the agreement of the book concerns with the Chicago board.

Investigation Ordered.

The recommendation introducing the books was passed at the last board meeting. It was reconsidered yesterday, and sent back to the school management committee, with instructions to the committee to investigate.

Mr. Young intimated that the matter was a quarrel between book companies. She protested against the reconsideration of the recommendation on the ground that many pupils already have bought their textbooks.

Cites Figures in Michigan.

Mr. Sonstebly said that the price of the Westworth-Smith plane and solid geometry, published by Ginn & Co., is 97 cents to boards of education and \$1.13 to pupils in Michigan, and \$1.04 to the board and \$1.22 to pupils in Chicago. The Hart and Feldman geometry of the American Book company is sold for 90 cents to boards, and \$1.07 to pupils in Michigan, and \$1 to the board and \$1.13 to pupils in Chicago, he declared. The D. C. Heath company, he said, sells Webster's Ancient History to Michigan boards for \$1.13 and to the board in Chicago for \$1.20, while the cost to pupils is \$1.29 there and \$1.50 here.

Robbers Make Four Hauls.

Two Saloonkeepers on List of Men
Believed of Money Reported
to the Police.

Four robberies, two of them in saloons, were reported to the police yesterday. They were:

Charles W. Darling, 1507 Carroll avenue, held up for \$25.

David A. Krieger, 1765 West Thirtieth street, held up for \$10.

Henry Hansen, saloonkeeper, 3083 Armistead avenue, lost \$50 and watch.

A. Thompson, saloonkeeper, 1901 North Albany avenue, lost \$18 and diamond.

Krieger resisted the men who held him up and was struck on the head with a revolver. He was treated at the county hospital.

ROADS MAY BE GRANTED TEMPORARY RATE BOOST.

Commerce Commission Likely to
Permit Increase for a Limited
Time—Petition Being Considered.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The interstate commerce commission probably will grant the railroads in official classification territory—east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio—temporary relief of some kind during the continuance of the European war. It is possible the assistance will be extended to all lines in the country.

This relief will be the answer to the railroads' plea that the order in the 5 per cent advanced rate case, decided against them on July 20, be reversed and the increase allowed.

The petition of the carriers, which was filed yesterday with the commission, is now being considered by the individual members of the body. It probably will be discussed at the next conference between the commissioners who have returned to Washington from their vacations.

According to a person close to the commission it realizes that the railroads now face an emergency, just as all other businesses, occasioned by the European war. The commission is willing to investigate the case as quickly as possible for the purpose of meeting the needs of the situation promptly.

However, the commission is not inclined to use the war for the purpose of overturning what it regards as the most important work of the year, the hearing and deciding of the eastern advanced rate case. Consequently if an increase in rates is allowed it will probably be for a limited period only.

**Make Money
Out of
This War**

Join us now
in producing
foodstuffs for the
world. Your money
secured—\$100 will
start you.

Address NONCO,
Box 388, Tribune.

**SKIN TORTMENTS
CEASE WHEN
POSAM IS USED**

Just think—if Posam could not do the things expected of it, each year would bring it increasing sales and triumphs. Merit in the foundation of Posam's success—the ability to stop itching, soothe, control and eradicate eczema, and all other skin diseases. One overnight application will show that Posam can really do you good no matter how virulent the disorder.

Your druggist sells Posam. For free samples, write to Posam Laboratories, 32 West 20th Street, New York.

Posam Soap contains Posam—the best medication any soap can have. Improves the skin's health, color, quality.

FOR \$1.00 A WEEK

18 Fruit Trees
8 Shade Trees
2 Lilac Bushes
18 Berry Bushes

Vegetable
Garden
Chicken
Yard

You Can Own a Half-Acre Orchard
Homesite at CEDAR LAKE, Indiana,
Planted as Follows:

18 Fruit Trees Pear, Peach, Apple, Plum, Cherry or any combination of these you may select.
18 Berry Bushes Blackberry, Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, in any combination.
8 Shade Trees, 2 Lilac Bushes

The Trend Magazine to obtain a subscription list of the most desirable kind of people—the kind of people who have the ambition and appreciation indicated by ownership of summer homes—offers as premium homesites this splendid tract of land at Cedar Lake known as The Shades.

The forested sections are being offered in building lots, as premiums with a three months' subscription to The Trend, for

\$37.70—\$5.45 Down, \$1 a Week

The open tracts adjoining (located on streets made without expense to purchasers) are being planted as half acre orchard homes, and offered as premiums with a 12 months' subscription to The Trend for

\$237.70—\$18.70 Down, \$1 a Week

Cedar Lake is the Nearest Summer Resort to Chicago

It is only 39 miles—1 hour and 15 minutes by the Monon Railroad—from Chicago. Trains leave the Polk Street Station at 8:30 a. m. and 12 noon, Sunday—\$1 round trip. No other similar spot is so conveniently located.

The wonderful Cobe Automobile Boulevard, which runs through The Shades, makes Cedar Lake a favorite resort for motorists. Cool breezes on its wooded hills in summer, fishing, boating, bathing, hunting, make it an ideal location—one where values are bound to go up—one where your orchard home will be a Paradise.

But it is impossible to do justice to this remarkable proposition in an advertisement. Therefore send in this coupon:

Call at Our Office or Phone Randolph 968

Orchard Home Coupon

The Trend Magazine,
1416-18 North American Building, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen—Without obligation on my part, kindly mail me further information, automobile road guides, photographs of the property and bungalows now built on it, maps and all other particulars concerning your offer of premium homesite lots and half acre orchard tracts at Cedar Lake, Indiana.

Name.....
Address.....

To All Chicago: "Oh, Ye of Little Faith"

Five years ago we used this same head just after the opening sale of Ravenswood Manor, our first property in Chicago. Then most Chicagoans had a fear of real estate. Only a few brave souls encouraged us in our new undertaking in this city, our new methods in civic beautification and home surroundings. Our success in Ravenswood Manor was a revelation. Chicago people on the Northwest Side believed in us; they bought and built, and our Ravenswood properties blossomed out into the residential garden spot on the Northwest Side.

In June of this year we purchased Chatham Fields, a tract of 150 acres on the South Side, Cottage Grove Avenue and 81st Street, which plotted into 1146 lots and plots of various sizes. We felt that we had earned a good reception from the people of the South Side. We planned to develop and sell 75 acres this year and the balance next year, but we figured without our host. True, we had new ideas how Chatham Fields should be developed as an ideal home section, but we had not the slightest conception how we would be received by the South Siders.

This is what happened, and a perfectly frank statement is due to those who responded Saturday and Sunday to our first big advertisement. On July 26 we published a notice under the heading, "Advice Wanted From the Residents of the South Side," practically announcing our purchase and purpose. That started the inquiries and the pressure. Our own selling force almost "mutinied" for a chance at selling, and on Saturday morning, August 8th, and long before our plans of development were definitely settled upon, we agreed to make reservations only. In two hours our salesmen took payments on \$75,000 worth of property. There was absolutely no holding them back. Our little preliminary ads in the daily papers, starting August 15th, sent people out to the property, and they bought. The little classified ads in the daily papers last week brought scores of inquiries by mail. Saturday and Sunday capped the climax. The sales were enormous. Seventy-five salesmen could not handle the people. To make a remarkable story short, up to Sunday night we sold 894 lots, out of 1146, for a valuation of \$994,300, an average of \$198,860 per week for five weeks.

This is a truly remarkable sale, the largest we have ever had during the 27 years we have been in business, and it is without question the greatest sale of its kind ever held in the United States.

We will take some of the glory for this, not all. The South Siders have pinned their faith to our flag. They have watched us for years, and they have not found us wanting. We give them renewed assurance their confidence is not misplaced. Chatham Fields will develop as we plan it, and better. We know what you want, and you shall get it.

Above the faith placed in us stands out the magnificent confidence South Siders have in the South Side. Just when this business confidence is most needed they have come forward with their money, desire and willingness to build their homes and do business. Just when some weak souls would shrink before Pessimism, practically the great South Side of Chicago comes out with an Optimistic movement that is inspiring. To business men, bankers, all interested, little and big, in finance, this is significant. Break the shackles of doubt. Chicago is big and prosperous. There is no depression here. Be good Chicagoans. Oh! Ye of Little Faith!

CHATHAM FIELDS

Cottage Grove Avenue, at 81st Street

There are still remaining 252 lots in Chatham Fields, priced from \$590 up.
Residence lots from \$590 up. Business lots \$690 up.
Go out today, this evening, any evening, up to nine o'clock.

\$50,000 **Wm. E. Harmon & Co.**

—in—
Building Prizes

203 S. Dearborn St.
Phone Harrison 3623

To Reach Chatham Fields
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—Take Chicago Grove Cars marked "Chatham Fields" to Cottage Grove Avenue. From Cottage Grove Avenue, take the 81st Street car to Cottage Grove Avenue and 81st Street. Chatham Fields is four short blocks west of Cottage Grove Avenue, at the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and 81st Street.



—its delicious flavor alone would recommend it
—its high nutritive value as a food makes it worth while
—but in addition to these splendid qualities is its virtue as a gentle but efficient laxative.

Nothing Else Equals Sulzer's Bran Bread

It took 8 years of experimenting to produce a bran bread that could live up to the above claims of palatability, wholesomeness and laxative value. Sulzer gets his remarkable results by buying hard winter wheat of special quality, grinding it daily, and baking the bread fresh each day from this new whole-wheat flour mixed with an additional quantity of clear wheat bran.

A couple of slices of Sulzer's Bran Bread with the morning and evening meals will keep you in splendid physical condition. But it is so good to eat that you'll want a lot of it with every meal. You can't eat too much of this fine food.

YOUR GROCER HAS IT
10c

Wrapped in specially prepared sanitary paper.
Sulzer's Raisin Bread, 10c Sulzer's White Wheat Bread, 15c Sulzer's Gluten Bread, 20c

If you live outside Chicago, write for our special proposition for delivery by parcel post.

**CARL SULZER
BAKER**
323 West Garfield Boulevard Wentworth 8299

PARTY EYES TO STATE ROWS EX

Trouble Is Brewing
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Address N
Box 388, T

PARTY EYES TURN TO STATE MEETS; ROWS EXPECTED

Trouble Is Brewing for Democratic and Republican Conventions.

MOOSE SKY TRANQUIL

Eyes of Illinois politicians will be turned today and tomorrow to the state conventions of the three leading parties. Rows are possible in the Republican gathering at Peoria and the Democratic at Springfield. The Moose skies are tranquil. Trouble is brewing in Republican ranks over the organization of the convention and the platform promises to cause the Democrats trouble.

SULLIVAN REQUESTS DUNNE TO PRESIDE

The olive branch was extended to Gov. Edward J. Dunne yesterday by Roger C. Sullivan and his aids, with a view to minimizing the differences in the Illinois Democratic.

They formally requested him to preside over tomorrow's state convention as general chairman and deliver the invitational address on the record of his administration. They also extended to him the privilege of writing into the platform all the planks dealing with the state administration.

May Be Row Over Platform

It was not certain last night that there will not be a good sized row on the floor of the convention over the platform. Mr. Sullivan will carry to Springfield today his draft dealing with all national issues and few state propositions. It is an unequivocal endorsement of the national administration and all the Wilson policies.

Wants L. and R. at Once

The governor is insistent that the initiative and referendum resolution shall be passed by the general assembly this winter and that the state board of equalization be abolished and a state tax commission, to be named by the governor, be provided.

The suspicion is abroad that the governor is not in accord with the proposed constitutional convention plan of revising the basic law, but is rather committed to the scheme of "pulling the cork," whereby the amending clause of the constitution can be amended to permit of any number of amendments being proposed at one time.

Extra Session Considered

He has considered the advisability of calling a special session of the legislature at once to pass the resolution providing for the amending of the constitution. The I. and R. and minority representation amendments could not be passed in time to be submitted to the people at the November election, as such proposals must be printed at least three months before the general election. If the governor should decide to call a special session it probably would be limited to taxation matters, and the proposed start on the deep waterway.

Planks Already Agreed On

Both factions have agreed to strong planks on civil service and corrupt practices.

Reapportionment of the state—congressional, senatorial, and judicial—state supervision of all banks not under national charters, the return of all interest earned on public funds, and the election of judges at a time when no other election is held are also on the agreed draft of the platform.

Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carleton

will be temporary chairman of the convention. He, Mr. Sullivan, Fred J. Kern of Belleville, and Gov. Dunne, if he will accept the permanent chairmanship, will deliver the keynote speeches.

The convention will not have the privilege

of electing a permanent chairman.

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WON'T BE BOUND TO AID ROGER C.

Illinois Congressmen Decline to Indorse Candidacy of Sullivan.

CAUCUS DOES NOTHING.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16. [Special.]—Democratic members of the Illinois delegation this afternoon declined to pass a resolution at their caucus endorsing the candidacy of Roger C. Sullivan for the United States senate.

Coincident with this action by the Illinois Democrats, Senator Norris of Nebraska introduced a resolution in the senate demanding an investigation into primary expenditures in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Though not mentioning them by name, the Norris resolution is aimed at Sullivan and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, of which Senator Kern of Indiana is chairman. Early consideration is assured.

Question Right to Investigate

Senators Lewis of Illinois and Stone of Missouri questioned the right of the senate to inquire into the primary expenditures. Senator Norris insisted the senate had the right and the matter was left to the decision of the committee.

The Illinois delegation caucus was held at the suggestion of Senator Lewis and several of the Sullivan members. Representative O'Hair opened the discussion by proposing an ironical resolution endorsing Sullivan and the rest of the state ticket. Objection to this was made immediately by Congressman Borchers.

Storck and Graham, Borchers informed his colleagues he would decline to be bound by any action they might take concerning Sullivan.

Caucus Takes No Action.

Storck and Graham said they intended to support the Democratic ticket, but they thought it improper to bind themselves to that support with an unequivocal resolution while the other candidates on the ticket remained silent.

Congressman Sabath of Chicago then entered the discussion. He declared he had served notice on Sullivan that he was willing to support him for the senate if Sullivan would return the compliment in the congressional campaign, where Sabath is fighting for reelection.

The caucus ended with nothing definite accomplished in behalf of Sullivan. No resolution was passed and no formal action of any kind was taken except to instruct Representative Rainey to convey the compliments and the greeting of the delegation informally to the state convention at Springfield this week.

Rainey Leaves for Illinois.

Mr. Rainey, who will act as temporary chairman at that convention, left immediately after the caucus meeting. None of the other members will go to Springfield.

CHICAGO TO LEAD IN STYLES

Move to Make City Fashion Arbiter Takes Shape.

TROPHY TO BE AWARDED.

Dressmakers' Club Discusses Project at Closing Banquet.

A movement designed to make America the style leader of the world and Chicago the center to which fashion ideas will be drawn was begun at a banquet of the Chicago Dressmakers' club at the Auditorium hotel last night by H. W. Gossard, president of the H. W. Gossard company, Chicago. He presented the club with a check for \$1,000 with which to purchase a gold and silver trophy to be awarded semi-annually to the American designer executing the most artistic gown.

A condition of the gift is that the winner of the trophy must be a member of the Chicago Dressmakers' club, which has a membership from practically every state in the union.

In accepting the trophy in behalf of the club Mrs. Alla Ripley, president of the club, said that with the cup as a trophy the organization becomes the official medium by which American fashions may be placed in the forefront of all others of the world.

The banquet marked the closing of the fall fashion show of the club, during which many society leaders acted as patronesses.

In presenting the trophy to the club Mr. Gossard declared it to be one of the dreams of his life to see Chicago the fashion center of the world.

SEES ONLY MAN'S BACK; SWEARS TO HIS IDENTITY.

Girl Says She Went to Sleep After Seeing Burglar and Other Foes.

Shoemaker.

James Clark, "seventy years a shoemaker," came drifting into Chicago from St. Louis last June. His first night was spent under a tree in Jackson park. After he made his toilet at a fountain he was grabbed by a policeman.

He was charged with burglarizing the residence of Dr. Edward Winans of 6225 Harper avenue the night previous of \$14 and entering the room of Miss Margaret Keller, a boarder. Miss Keller identified Clark as the thief. He was sent to the county jail to await trial by jury. He stayed three months in his cell. The trial was yesterday.

Miss Keller admitted that she had only seen the man's back when he was leaving her room.

"What did you do then? Scram? Alarm the house? What?" she was asked.

"I went to sleep again," she said. So the judge took the case out of the jury and ordered a verdict of not guilty.

BOARD TOLD OF POLICE GRAFT

South Park Commissioners Hear Charges of Organized System.

ORDER INVESTIGATION.

Organized grafting is being carried on by south park policemen or men posing as such, according to a report submitted at the south park board meeting yesterday in Washington park. The report is a result of the investigation into direct charges against three policemen and anonymous charges against others.

Members of the board after reading the report, which is signed by Attorney H. J. Purdie and Col. H. C. Carbaugh, superintendent of employment of the park system, recommended a thorough inquiry.

Frank Foster, superintendent of the south park system, was ordered to carry on the investigation and file charges against all policemen against whom evidence was obtained. Foster was ordered to seek evidence of graft among the policemen.

The three policemen whose alleged indiscretions brought on the investigation are Walter E. McKenna, William Sullivan, and John McElweery. They were accused of having forced him to pay them \$200 the threat of arresting him when he was found in Grant park with two women.

No direct accusation was made in the report against these men, which touched only upon an "organized traffic" for purposes of graft being carried on.

The report follows: "After an investigation into the charges made against three officers of the south park board we find that an organized traffic of taking money from citizens in the various parks of the system is carried on by south park policemen or men posing as such. We recommend to the members of this board that measures be taken to put a stop to this practice."

The trial of the three policemen, which was postponed ten days ago to give the investigators time to carry on their inquiry, has been indefinitely delayed. Police Commissioner McKenna is ill at the Mercy hospital.

E. A. CUDAHY TO RETIRE AS PACKING FIRM HEAD.

After Twenty-seven Years in Active Direction of Concern's Interests He Will Quit Oct. 1.

After twenty-seven years spent in the active direction of the Cudahy Packing company and its varied interests, E. A. Cudahy Sr. retires as president Oct. 1.

The Cudahy Packing company was started in Omaha in 1887 with a capital of \$750,000, and had as its first officers the late Michael Cudahy, president, and E. A. Cudahy, vice president and general manager.

"MY PARENTS ARE DEAD," CHRIS MERRY TELLS COURT.

Which Is True—His Father Murdered His Mother and Hanged for It—Boy Gets "Another Chance."

Christopher Merry, 20 years old, who was arrested in Michigan City, Ind., with John McNamara, 16 years old, was arraigned before Municipal Judge Dever yesterday on a charge of having stolen an automobile from W. F. McCarthy of 833 Sheridan road. The boy pleaded for another chance, saying that he had worked steadily as a teamster and had saved up \$500 before he fell in with bad company.

"Have you any parents?" asked the court.

"No, no, your honor, I have none," Merry stammered.

"Are they dead?"

"Yes."

A tear trickled down the boy's cheek. Assistant State's Attorney W. W. Witly called the judge aside and informed him that the boy's father was "Chris" Merry, who was hanged on April 22, 1898, for the murder of his wife. Merry murdered his wife and buried her in the basement of his home, then dug the body up and drove with it to a prairie, where he buried it again. The horse which he had used was blindfolded and led to the grave.

Young Merry was paroled for one year.

MOOSE PICK M'CORMICK.

Unite on Democratic Nominee for Pennsylvania Governor After Lewis Withdraws.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 16.—Vance C. McCormick of Harrisburg, Democratic nominee for governor, was late today nominated by the Washington (Progressive) party state committee as its candidate for governor after William Draper Lewis, nominee of the Progressives at the May primary, had formally withdrawn and made a personal plea for the selection of Mr. McCormick. By this action fusion is accomplished on governor, nothing being done about any other nominations.

The Keeley Institute

Dwight, Illinois

CHICAGO OFFICE, 200 North Dearborn St., Tel. Central 2334.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR

NOTE THESE POINTS

We permanently remove the craving for liquor and drugs in all cases and at the same time improve the physical and mental condition.

We have no rivals so far as successful treatment is concerned.

Our methods are humane and scientific, no sickness, "detoxication" or bad after effects.

Our charges are reasonable.

All our business involving correspondence is strictly confidential. Write for free illustrated booklet, which will be sent in sealed envelope.

The Keeley Institute

Dwight, Illinois

CHICAGO OFFICE, 200 North Dearborn St., Tel. Central 2334.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

The Smartest of Dresses for Street and Afternoon Wear

The new Street Dresses in our Autumn lines have reached a development unimagined a few seasons ago. So attractive have they become that the woman who has a Street and Afternoon Dress or two in her wardrobe is ready for practically any social function except the most formal.

Our exceedingly large assortment is the more remarkable because of the few Dresses of any one design represented. Also for the fact that Dresses as low as \$25.00 have as much character as the more expensive.

The most noticeable features are the attractive combinations of materials, wider tunics, longer waists, and broad girdles.

Women who require large sizes will be glad to learn that they can be successfully fitted up to size 52.

Unusually dignified designs in mourning apparel are included.

Sixth Floor.

Mandel Brothers

Leather shop—first floor

Samples of European leather bags and novelties

In several purchases effected under extraordinary conditions we obtained nearly a thousand pieces of leather goods at savings of

third to half

At 25c to 12.50 there are more than a half dozen lots, containing

Hand bags,

Telephone pads,

Toilet cases, 25c

Letter cases, to

Jewel boxes, 12.50

Manicure sets,

Game sets,

Portfolios, etc.

Rare economies proclaim an urgent reason for the selection of Christmas gifts in this event.

First floor.

SERVICE



Opening Week of Autocar New Service Building
753-755 West Jackson Boulevard
The New Commercial Motor Vehicle District of Chicago

AN IMPORTANT MOVE

Chicago merchants have been in need of an up-to-date Motor Delivery Vehicle Service Building in the business district of the city—both accessible and efficient. The Autocar Company of Ardmore, Pa., has equipped such a building and offers to Chicago's business men the most responsible commercial car service known.

AUTOCARS ARE USED IN EVERY LINE OF BUSINESS

Adams Express Company, after 5 years' service, own 270 Autocars, the largest fleet of one make in the world. John Wanamaker now owns 110 Autocars operated by his New York and Philadelphia stores. 1700 other concerns have increased their delivery territory and found greater economy in operating Autocars than in any other method of delivery service.

We ask for your co-operation. Call at our New Building—it has something of value for you.

The AUTOCAR SALES & SERVICE CO., of Illinois
753-755 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

MOTOR DELIVERY CAR SPECIALISTS

HANDS WOULD CRACK OPEN

Hurt and Were Sore, Face Broke Out in Pimples, Skin Thick and Feverish, Would Itch, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Cyclone, Mo.—"Every winter I had a cracking out on my hands. They first got rough and then would crack open in places just as if there had been little gnashes out. They hurt and were awfully sore. Water would make them hurt worse. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my hands are well now."

"My face would break out in red pimples and skin seemed thick and feverish. The pimples would itch. I used remedies but they would only help for a short time. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and was cured." (Signed) Mrs. B. A. Millison, Mar. 6, 1914.

ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

322 S. Topoka St., Wichita, Kan.—"The eczema first commenced in my hand and went up my arm and swelled dreadfully. It came as fine pimples and then became a crust over my arm and hand. It itched and burned so that it kept me awake at night. I washed with the Cuticura Soap and then used the Cuticura Ointment. I soon could put the dry skin off my hand and arm and now I am completely healed and have not been bothered since." (Signed) Mrs. M. F. Wood, Jan. 26, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap (25c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c) are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 25-c. tube of Cuticura will be sent free upon request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T., Boston."

Make Money Out of This War

Join us now in producing foodstuffs for the world. Your money secured—\$100 will start you.

Address NONCO, Box 388, Tribune.

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Address NONCO, Box 388, Tribune.

James A. Field to Wed Amy Walker Today.

MISS FRANCES NOTES of Washington—formerly of Chicago—is here for the wedding of Miss Amy Walker and James A. Field, which is to be a ceremony of this afternoon. The hour chosen for the service is 4:30 o'clock, at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Charles M. Walker on North La Salle street, with the Rev. Irwin Fisher of the Church of the Redeemer officiating. The bridegroom's two brothers, Douglas Field and William Field, have come from Boston, the former to serve as best man and the latter to be one of the six ushers, the other members of the group being Theodore Whitney, Gardner Perry, and Lloyd Brown of Boston, Paul Welling and Charles M. Walker Jr.

Miss Marion Scott gave a dinner for Miss Walker and Mr. Field last night. The marriage of Miss Mary Halsehurst, formerly of Winnetka, but now of Milwaukee, to Walter James Carr will take place this evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Halsehurst. The Rev. C. B. Bergen-Wright will officiate. Mrs. Helen Hopkins will be the matron of honor and little Helen Hopkins the flower girl.

The bride will wear a gown of ivory white satin, trimmed with old lace and pearls. Her veil will be caught with orange blossoms and she will carry a large bouquet of lilacs of the valley. The matron of honor will wear rose pink tulle and will carry pink Kilmarnock roses. The flower girl will wear white lace and carry a basket of pink sweet peas.

The house will be decorated in southern smilax and autumn leaves and the bridal couple will stand before an altar of white sweet peas and palms. After an extended wedding trip in the east the bride and bridegroom will be at home Jan. 1 at 300 Kane place, Milwaukee.

The marriage of Miss Elsa Becker, daughter of Mrs. Ida Lange Becker of the Gladstone hotel, to George William Miller of Los Angeles took place last night at 8 o'clock at St. Paul's Episcopal church. Mr. Gordon Glaescher was the officiating minister. Miss Elsa Becker, formerly of Winnetka, but now of Milwaukee, was the bride. The groom was George William Miller of Los Angeles. The bride's two brothers, Douglas Field and William Field, have come from Boston, the former to serve as best man and the latter to be one of the six ushers, the other members of the group being Theodore Whitney, Gardner Perry, and Lloyd Brown of Boston, Paul Welling and Charles M. Walker Jr.

The marriage of Miss Anna Marie Doherty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Doherty, and John F. Bolton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bolton, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday at the Blessed Sacrament church. The bridegroom was of white tulle and point lace and the bouquet of lilacs of the valley. Miss Kathleen Collier was the matron of honor, and Miss Marjorie Doherty, the bridesmaid, were in gowns of yellow crepe, with bouquets of yellow roses. James Bolton was the best man and Maurice Moriarty and John Greenway were the ushers. Following the wedding a supper was served at the Hotel La Salle. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton will live at 304 Union avenue.

Now, it is announced, is the date of the marriage of Miss Louise Clarke, daughter of Mrs. James H. Barnard of 1825 Astor street, and Thomas Francis Geraghty. The ceremony will be performed at 11 o'clock in the morning in the archbishop's chapel of the Holy Name cathedral. Mrs. Marshall Field after her return from Europe, went at once to Manchester, Mass., to join her niece, Mrs. Albert Beveridge. The Beveridges have one of the J. Warren cottages on Smith's Point. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garfield King and Miss Geneva King are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Warren Salisbury at their Pittsfield (Mass.) country place, just across the lake from the house party, have gone to New York for a few days before returning to Chicago for the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. John C. Bryan of 5530 Sheridan road announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Evelyn, to Dr. Franklin Bennett McCarty, son of John B. McCarty of Lake Mills.

Miss Louise Jane Morton, daughter of Mrs. Young Edward Ridley of Los Angeles, Cal., came to stay with Mrs. John Lamke of Hawthorn, Evanston, last April until she had completed her musical education at Northwestern university. Mrs. Lamke's son, Earl John Lamke, former Northwestern baseball and basketball star, loves music. Both he and Miss Morton found time, however, to take the astronomical course offered each spring and summer along the lake shore by Prof. Moon. Mr. Lamke decided to go west three weeks ago on his vacation. Yesterday he returned with the former Miss Morton. Mr. Lamke is a department manager of shipping and receiving for Butler Bros. Mr. and Mrs. Lamke will make their home at 1784 Orrington avenue, Evanston.

College Dries Make Chicago Their Base.

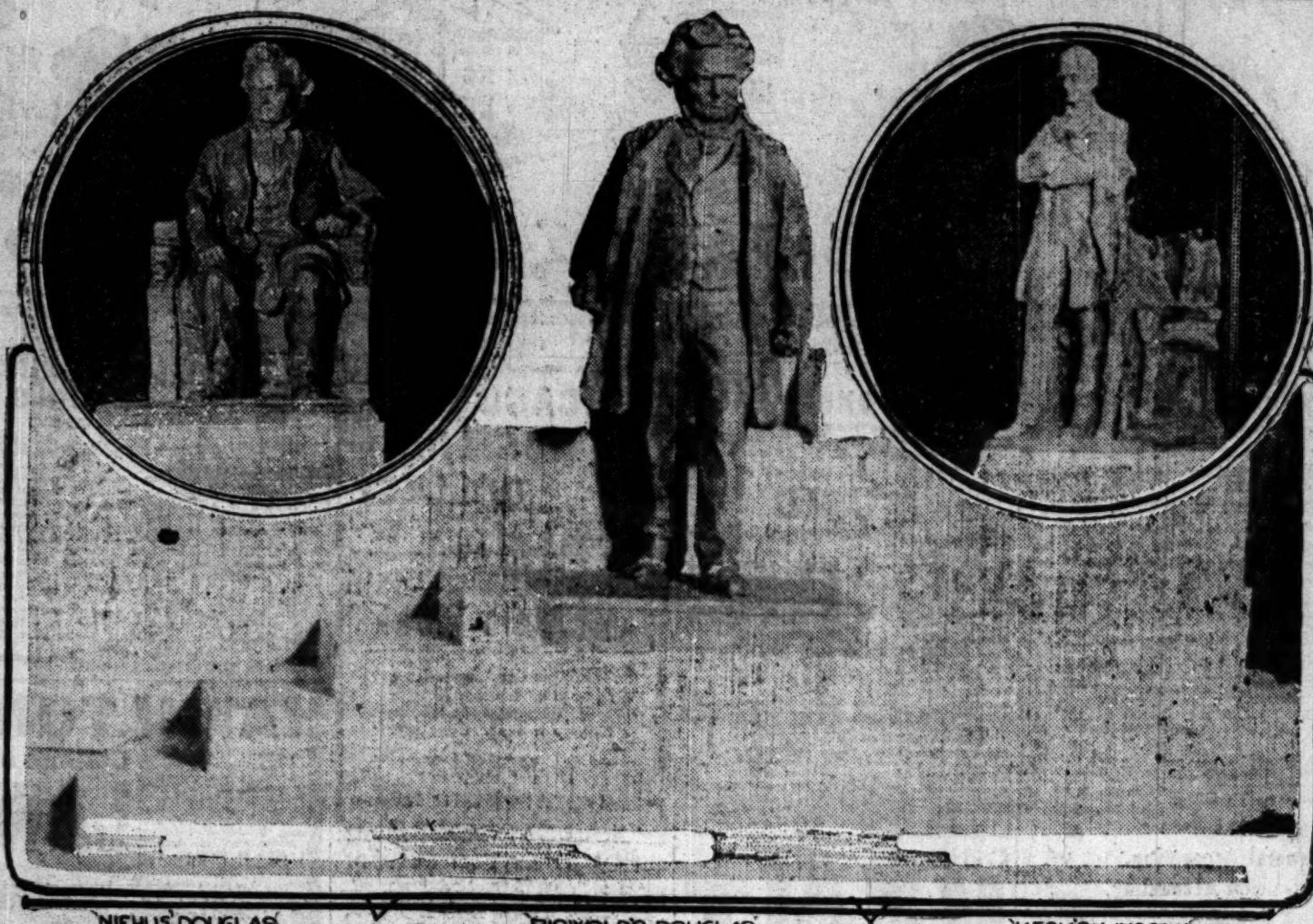
THE Intercollegiate Prohibition association, comprising chapters in 200 American institutions, and numbering hundreds of "dry" workers, yesterday announced the intention of locating its "central" at the University of Chicago campus.

Dr. Leigh Colvin, formerly a student in the university, who is president of the intercollegiate association, yesterday stated that the Chicago student body was the best in the country, because of its interest in sociological work, and because of the wide field for investigation of the liquor problem in Chicago, had been selected as the hub of the movement for a national fight on saloons by colleges.

President Colvin has his headquarters in New York, and Harry S. Warner, secretary of the prohibition body, is located in Chicago. The two officers of the intercollegiate association will direct the national prohibition campaign. From the central chapter at the University of Chicago, first planting the Chicago chapter at the opening of the fall term, Wednesday, Sept. 30. Elton G. Borton, a law student at the university, and a resident of the University of Chicago, will superintend the installation of the University of Chicago chapter.

In a prospectus of the association, the work of Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson, the chaplain of the University of Chicago, is commented on.

Some Prize Winners in Statue Contest.



NIEHUS DOUGLAS

RISWOLD DOUGLAS

KECKS LINCOLN

PRIZES awarded in the competition for statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, to be erected on the capitol grounds at Springfield at a cost of \$50,000 and unveiled at the Illinois centennial in 1915, were announced by the state arts commission of Illinois yesterday.

In the competition for the Lincoln statue there were fifty-two contestants, three specially invited by the commission, and forty-nine in the general competition.

Each of the specially invited sculptors received a prize of \$500. They were Albert Jaegers, New York; Herman A. MacNeil, New York; and Andrew O'Connor, an American sculptor studying in Paris. The bill provided for prizes of \$500 each for the best three models submitted in the general competition. The third prize in this class was divided between Paul Jennewein, New York, and Mrs. Gail Sherman Corbett, Chicago. The two other prizes were awarded to Gilbert Ris-

world, Chicago, and Charles Keck, New York. Under the terms of the competition the commission was authorized to select four competitors to receive \$200 additional for making enlarged models from which the final selection will be made. The four selected are Herman A. MacNeil, Albert Jaegers, Andrew O'Connor, and Gilbert Risworld.

The final selection will be made in four months by the commission.

No prizes were awarded in the Douglas competition, but three were selected to submit enlarged models, for which the sculptors will receive \$300. Those selected are C. H. Niehus, New York; George E. Ganley, Chicago; and Gilbert Risworld, Chicago.

The selected models of the two statues to be erected are to be on exhibition in Blackstone hall at the Art Institute today.

Home Exposition Opens with Pageant.

WOMAN'S peace pageant, a host of fair girls selling trinkets, flowers, and peace flags, a display of "made in Chicago" fashions by state artists, and an array of attractive booths and tea gardens—altogether a most successful and profitable affair—opened the home exposition, which will be on view until the evening of Sept. 28.

On the stroke of 8 o'clock trumpet blasts were heard through the big building. Hundreds of spectators lined the aisles expecting to see a military drill or a pageant of the days of chivalry. At the head of a procession of several hundred women and girls marched little Marion

Union avenue.

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Robins Says He Favors Suffrage.

RAYMOND ROBINS, Progressive, was the only one of the four candidates for a seat in the United States senate to make a formal reply to the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage association yesterday.

Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the congressional committee, had asked the candidates how they stood on the suffrage question. The position of Adolph Germer, Socialist candidate for the senate, is unmistakably for suffrage, as the Socialist party has had woman suffrage in their "platform" for many years. Lawrence V. Sherman, Republican candidate, was out of the city and could not make his declaration known, but he has been extremely favorable to the cause, it was said. Although Roger Sullivan, Democratic candidate, was in the city, he could not be reached, but he had not sent any formal approval of the important question to the headquarters when last heard from.

Mr. Robins, however, sent this letter: "Your valued favor of the 15th inst. received. I have been an active advocate of the full enfranchisement of women ever since I was converted to the cause at a meeting of the National Woman Suffrage association in Washington while a student in the Columbian university. I stumped California for the woman suffrage amendment in 1896 and again in 1911."

"The adoption of this principle by the Progressive party in the national and state platforms was one of the ends I most sought after in the organization of that party, and its advocacy throughout the campaign in Illinois was one of the pleasantest tasks I have ever undertaken."

"I believe that the solution of our social and economic problems in behalf of the larger human interests of the people can be expected only after the full enfranchisement of women. So believing, I am not only in favor of woman suffrage, but I am ready at any and all times to devote what time and money I may to the furtherance of the equal suffrage cause."

"I am in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the United States which when ratified by the legislatures of the requisite number of states will automatically extend woman suffrage throughout this country. I will advocate such legislation in all its several stages and will advocate its adoption by the legislatures of the several states."

The nine suffragists from the east who arrived in Chicago to enlist suffrage organizations in a campaign of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage against the Democratic party received a second rebuff on their mission yesterday. This was from Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage association.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, had previously disapproved their plan of operation.

Mrs. McCormick sent a telegraphic appeal to the women of Colorado and the other suffrage states not to confuse the nonpartisan policy of the national organization with the policy of hostility to the Democratic party by the "suffrage squadron" of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which passed through Chicago on Tuesday bound for the west.

Will Wed in New Orleans. New Orleans, La., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The wedding of Miss Ruth Bush, daughter of Mr. R. G. Bush, to Charles W. Lobdell of Chicago, will be celebrated at 9 p. m. Wednesday, Oct. 28. The ceremony will be held at Trinity Episcopal church and will be followed by an informal home reception, at which the guests will be limited to relatives and a few friends.

The wedding will be one of the most notable of the autumn season in smart circles here, and a number of strangers, including relatives and friends of Mr. Lobdell, will arrive for the event.

Mr. Lobdell and his bride will make their home in Chicago at Mr. Lobdell's residence, 2900 Lake View avenue.

Esaton Musical Club's Plan. The Esaton Musical club will commence rehearsing for its twenty-first season in the school of music of Northwestern university on Monday.

Clergymen Observe 3 Days' Meditation.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON. THREE days of meditation and silence by the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Chicago began last evening at the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, West Washington and North La Salle streets.

This period of devotion is known as a retreat. Following the holding of the retreat a period of preparation in individual parishes will be observed until All Saints' day, Nov. 1, when a parochial mission embracing the parishes of the diocese will begin.

The Rev. Henry Power Bull of Boston, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, gave the meditation last evening and will be in charge of the retreat following meditation each day. The clergy will live at the clergy house adjoining the cathedral during the retreat and will observe the order of silence throughout the period. Father Bull belongs to the religious order known as the Cowley Fathers.

A list of the clergy who are to take part in the parochial mission beginning Nov. 1 was printed in THE TRIBUNE Aug. 30. Since that list was announced three additional names have been added. The Rev. Ven. W. G. Blossom of Racine, Wis., archdeacon of Madison, will conduct the mission in the Church of the Redeemer, Elgin, Ill. The Rev. F. S. Penfold, rector of St. Luke's church, Racine, Wis., will conduct the mission in Holy Trinity church, Union avenue and West Forty-seventh street. The Rev. Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's church, Atlanta, Ga., will conduct the mission in St. Paul's-by-the-Lake, Laune avenue and North Clark street.

Among the visiting clergymen who will be five bishops. They are: The Rt. Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, bishop of Iowa; the Rt. Rev. Harry Sherman Longley, suffragan bishop of Iowa; the Rt. Rev. William Walter Webb, bishop of Milwaukee; the Rt. Rev. Frank Arthur McIlwain, suffragan bishop of Minnesota; and the Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Weiler, bishop of Fond du Lac.

The diocese of Chicago has 185 clergy, 116 parishes and missions, and 30,808 communicants.



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Opening of Century Opera Is Success.

BY RONALD WEBSTER. THE opening of the Century Opera company in New York was, from the reviews, a success. Almost every critic wrote from the view point that the company had suffered during the previous season from "intense perate praise." The reviews are particularly interesting because of the possibility of having the Century company here this winter.

The World critic said in part: "The company which acquitted itself so admirably in the romantic Gounod work ('Romeo and Juliet') bears almost resemblance to that of last season. A few of the first principals remain, but the greater proportion of the chorus and orchestra, the first conductor, and stage director are new. This year a vast improvement is apparent. The orchestra displayed in its tone quality the refinement and resonance demanded in the opera."

Of the chorus: "The voices last evening had a fresh ringing quality in the climaxes, and in the softer passages furnished a delightful surprise."

"Lois Ewell, the soprano mainstay of last year's company, was one of the artists who conformed fairly well to demands. Her Juliet, though pallid, being well restrained. The Romeo of Orville Harrold, suffering from an excess of sentimentality, disclosed points of excellence."

"But the one member of the company whose achievement excelled and who gives high promise is Henry Weldon. He was excessively nervous, yet this did not prevent his making the role of Friar Laurence distinguished and revealing a basso voice that is big, sonorous, and musical."

The other reviews take about the same viewpoint. The critics seem to agree that the Aborn have kept their promise of better opera.

Missionaries in Session.

The annual meeting of the Chicago western district of Women's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened yesterday at the River Forest Methodist Episcopal church, Keystone avenue and Lake street, River Forest.

More than 300 representatives of the districts surrounding Chicago were registered and attended the first session.

Mrs. E. G. Schütz welcomed them in a short address. Short devotional services and reading of reports of various officers of the western district comprised the first meeting.

An address was delivered at the afternoon session by Miss Gertrude Strawn, formerly a missionary in the western part of China, on "The Relation of Evangelistic to Educational Work for Women in China."

"The Fortune Hunter" in Film.

"My Official Wife" flits away from Orchestra hall today, giving place to Lubin production "Winchell Smith and Clay M. Greene's popular play, 'The Fortune Hunter,' with William Elliott in the leading role.

Authoritative Corset Styles



The Warner Fall Opening

Merchants everywhere are showing the authoritative Warner styles for Fall and Winter Fashions. You can make your selection now.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

Designed after the closest study of dress trends, Warner's Corsets are shaped in lines of latest fashion.

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Next Mat. SAT. 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100

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TONIGHT, MATINEE SATURDAY SAM BERNARD THE BELLE OF BOND STREET SPECIAL ORCHESTRA—BEAUTY CHORUS

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Henry B. Toomer in "Sidelights" 10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100

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THE CALL OF THE CUMBERLANDS

NEXT WEEK—THE CONFESION

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL

BURLESQUE TUES. 8:15-10:15 DAILY 1:15-3:15-5:15-7:15-9:15 THE FASHION REVIEW OF 1914

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WINTER GARDEN OPEN DAILY From 12 Noon to 1 A. M. CHARLES SEBASTIAN and DOROTHY BENTLEY IN NEW SOCIETY DANCES BORIS FRIDKYNS TROUP OF RUSSIAN SINGERS and DANCERS MRS. RALPH HERZ IN MODERN DANCE MR. MARGRAFF DANCING PUBLIC DANCING Excellent Cuisine and Superb Service

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MAJESTIC VAUDEVILLE KITTY GORDON & CO.

In "THE PINK NIGHTGOWN" JACK WILSON and FRANKLIN BATTIE (with Com. & Corvett, Col. Diamond & Miss Virginia, Hart's Five Singers, "Tango Unit," Earl Kent & Billy Fawcett, Lewis & Stuart, Famous Motion Pictures) Regular Prices: 15-25-50-75c. Mat. except Sat. & Sun. 15-25-50c—Reserved, 75c. Cent. 50c

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BLACKSTONE Last Mat. Sat. EVELYN and SAT. MAT. 5:00 to 8:30 JOSEPH BROOKS Presents Edith Taliaferro Margaret Greene and a special company Tipping the Winner in a farcical comedy

GARRICK \$1 Mat. Today J. Hartley Manners' Comedy Triumph

Peg O'My Heart

Comiskey Park BASEBALL PALACE 3:00 and 8:15 P. M. WHITE SOX vs. NEW YORK Games called at 3 P. M. Reserved seats on sale at the Club, Tribune Bldg. and Blue Box. Tel. Tribune Exchange 8

OLYMPIC MATINEE SATURDAY A. H. WOOD'S COMEDY FUMORE Potash & Perlmutter ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST VICTORIA (Stuffed) MARGAIN TATE, HARRIS, BALMONT, TUES. THURS. SAT. 1:15-3:15-5:15-7:15-9:15 Mollie Pearson

IMPERIAL MAT. TUES. THURS. 1:15-3:15-5:15-7:15-9:15 "THE CONFESION" Next—THE CALL OF THE CUMBERLANDS

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72
BOY ON TRAIL
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Why Not Get Amundsen
Supply for Poor? He
Asks Charities.

READS IT IN "TRIBUNE."

Little Jimmie Geohagan, who hangs out near Cassidy's grogshop on the west side, picked up a TRIBUNE yesterday morning and took it home to read to his widowed mother about the war.

On the front page Jimmie came upon a story of a huge quantity of beef which was of no use to anybody and which was in some storage warehouse.

It seemed that the Geographic society and the Chicago Norwegian club had bought the meat some time ago for Capt. Roald Amundsen's north pole expedition, and now there isn't going to be any expedition, on account of the war.

Enough for Three Years.

"And mother, it says there's enough canned beef to feed fifteen men a day for three years. Don't you wish it was here? Then we wouldn't be hungry any more, and you could make beef broth for baby, and you'd get stronger, too—that's what Jimmie thought about it."

Then Jimmie let his fancy run riot—pictured himself, through some miracle, the heroic custodian of the polar food stores, doing out the meat tins to the needy of Chicago.

It was a pretty idea, his mother said, but impractical. Jimmie's enthusiasm, however, got the better of her. She called up the United Charities and suggested that they procure the meat.

Eugene T. Lee and E. C. Roloff of the charities association declared they would do their utmost. So Jimmie's play may not be so far fetched as it seemed.

May Give It to Charity.

"We may be able to get the meat for a very low figure," said Mr. Lee, "or it is possible we can induce the owners to donate it to us. We can't tell for sure, but the meat would be a godsend to the 2,500 widows and the 7,000 children whom we have aided in the past eleven months. There are just about that many who are destitute, according to our figures."

"It costs the United Charities a large sum to support them. Many of them receive regular pensions from our funds running from \$10 a month to pay the rent to as much as \$50 a month for entire support, and sometimes this goes on for a period of four or five years."

A report from the west side district of the United Charities on cases of widows states that in this district alone there are sixty-seven families now receiving regular monthly pensions.

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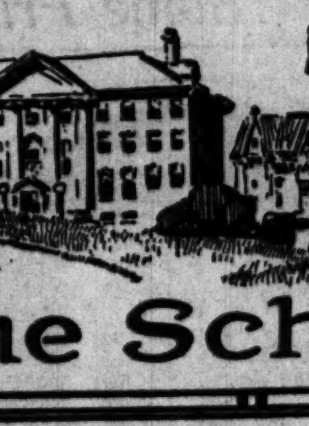
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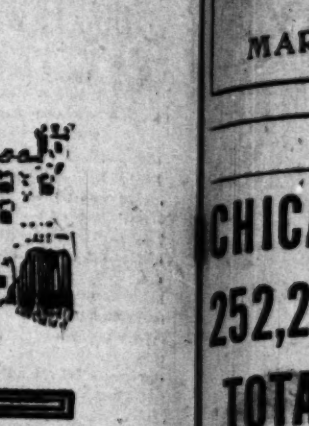
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SECTION MARKETS, W

CHICAGO GA

252,243 PER

TOTAL, 2,43

School Census Sh

Cut Birth Rate; B

blos Presaged

NATIVE BORN D

The official population of

2,437,000.

This is the figure presented

of education yesterday by W

superintendent of computer

who has just finished a com

of the city. The Chicago Di

pany made a population est

days ago of 2,500,000, bas

the new city directory.

Since the federal census

increase in population has

though Mr. Bodine report

trend of population to the

slump in immigration. The

population from 1900 to 1910

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A report from the west side

district of the United Charities

states that in this district alone

there are sixty-seven families

now receiving regular monthly

pensions.

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WILSON PLAN FOR PEACE.

Vote 83 to 8 for Proposal—Owners

to Take Up Proposition at Den

ver on Saturday.

Trinidad, Colo., Sept. 16.—Colorado

union coal miners in convention late

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Minimum entrance requirements

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chemistry and six college hours

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scholarships to the University of

Chicago. Pupils of School Affiliated

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SECTION

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252,243 PER

TOTAL, 2,43

School Census Sh

Cut Birth Rate; B

blos Presaged

NATIVE BORN D

The official population of

2,437,000.

This is the figure presented

One Day Without a Thought of Real Estate.



Steel Men's Sons
Star in Romance.

REAL ESTATE MEN TAKE DAY OFF

Lay Aside All Business Cares
and Hold Lively Annual
Outing at Ridgemoor
Golf Club.

PROGRAM OF SPORTS.

Tennis, Golf, Baseball by "Fed-
erals" and "Cubs," and
Contests Make Things
Hum.

BY FRANK H. WOOD.
The members of the Chicago real estate board laid aside the cares of business yesterday and frolicked enthusiastically at their annual outing at the Ridgemoor Golf club at Jefferson Park. Favored by perfect weather the attendance was large and the varied program of sports which attracted many entries was run off without a hitch.

Luncheon was served at 11:30 and while a business meeting was scheduled on the program to follow the luncheon, it was out short to permit an early beginning on the sport program which occupied the entire afternoon and included golf, tennis, ball, foot races of all sorts, quoits, tug of war, etc.

The baseball game between the "Federal" and the "Cubs" and which was won by the former by a score of 15 to 8, attracted the crowd.

Personal of Teams.
The "Federal" comprised Hyde W. Perer, A. O. Hedberg, F. H. Overt, L. M. Price, Perry Oloft, I. O. Aikley, E. J. Lundahl, E. J. Scott, H. G. Sievik, while the "Cubs" included Arthur Lueder, Hugo Leimer, Ignatius Chap, Arthur I. Chap, Thomas E. Sullivan, R. G. Cook, A. C. Kenniston, and Edward J. Scott.

Adolph Kramer and Ralph J. Sherman were the umpires and they had their troubles.

The biggest hit of the day was the tug of war between two teams of ten each, in which the honors fell to the team composed by such heavyweights as John F. Wallace, J. W. Hedberg, Henry E. Cooley, and Frank I. Salda.

The tennis match between the two teams was also a close one, with the "Federal" team winning by a score of 2 to 1.

What the Golfers Did.
The principal interest attached to the various golfing events, which resulted as follows:

Lowest gross score—First prize, J. T. Bailey, 82; second prize, Henry E. Straussheim, 84.

Lowest net score—First prize, James A. McFarlane, 70; second prize, W. G. Stough, 72.

First prize, blind bogey contest, F. M. Elliott, with 50; second prize, C. B. Moore, 52.

First prize, Col. Bogey contest, W. L. Doughty, 10 up; second prize, Frank G. Hoynes, 9 up.

In the Tennis Contests.
The winners in the tennis contest were: **David Robertson, first prize; Henry Frusling, second; A. Lincoln, Green, third; and Walter O. Balmont, fourth.**

Mr. Salmon also won the married men's race, W. S. Bell, the single men's race, A. A. Brock, throwing the baseball, Jay C. McDonald, putting the shot, Ralph Olin, throwing the discus, and H. H. Harper and H. R. Will the three-legged race.

George Hemmings won the fat men's race, P. Oloft fat men over 50 years, Ayres Boal the hop, skip, and jump, while Ed. Cole, whose labors contributed materially to the success of the outing. The outing committee, consisting of C. B. Moore, Henry O. Zander, Buckingham Chandler, A. F. Kramer, and Ralph J. Sherman, together with President Ennis and Mr. Cole and the Ridgemoor club, were extended a vote of thanks.

BOY RETURNS BANK LOOT, BUT FACES FIVE CHARGES.
Asserts He Was Forced to Aid Robber, Gives Himself Up, and Will Return to Pittsburgh.

For Joe Kaufmann the law holds no charity. Joe is the Chicago boy who was forced to aid Frank Wallace, alias Itoh, alias Itoh, an escaped bank robber, in robbing the Homebank at Pittsburgh, Pa., of \$10,000. He says Wallace pointed a revolver at him and threatened to kill him unless he became an accomplice. As soon as he returned to Chicago he confessed his part in the crime and sent his share of the loot, \$4,340, back to the officers of the bank.

"We believe the boy's story and see no reason for holding him," said C. W. Tobie of the Burns agency a few days ago. "I don't think he will be prosecuted."

But yesterday Mr. Tobie received a telegram from Pittsburgh stating that five indictments had been returned against Joe. He called up the boy at his home at 829 Orchard street. Joe went to the detective bureau, where he gave himself up.

"I'm willing to take my medicine if I have to," he said. "I broke the law and now I was breaking it, although I did it unwillingly. Maybe they only want to make sure of holding me as a witness. Anyway, I'm sorry for what I did and did the best I could to make amends."

GIRL MELANCHOLIA VICTIM.
Coroner's Jury Reaches Verdict in Suicide Case of Blanche Swain.

A coroner's jury yesterday decided that Blanche Swain, who took poison at her home, at 1121 East Seventy-second street, on Tuesday, to end a life made unhappy by penury, committed suicide while suffering from melancholia.

U. S. QUIT MEXICO TO FOIL CARRANZA POLITICAL PLOT

He Had Planned to Make
Capital of Opposition
to Occupation.

GARDEN FORCED TO FLEE

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The administration ordered the withdrawal of troops from Vera Cruz in order to checkmate a scheme of Carranza to make political capital out of the anti-American sentiment in Mexico.

Paul Fuller, special representative of President Wilson, with Carranza, reported to make an issue before the Mexican people of the retention of American troops in Mexico. The conference of Constitutionalists leaders to be held in October will develop a test of strength between Carranza, Villa, Zapata, and other generals.

Could Have Put Us "In Bad."
The withdrawal does not signify in any way Carranza as an issue before this convention, Carranza was in a position to place Villa and any other leader in an unfavorable light unless they were willing to join him in abuse of the United States for its retention of troops in Vera Cruz.

It was realized here that by this method Carranza could force the other leaders to come out against the United States or else destroy their prestige at home, so that the real test would have been that every Constitutional leader in Mexico would have been placed on record as hostile to the United States.

Mexico Still a Problem.
The withdrawal does not signify in any way that conditions in Mexico are settling down satisfactorily. There is no delusion entertained here that the United States can forget Mexico or consider that situation solved.

Villa is maintaining a force of some 45,000 armed men, and is also said to be negotiating with Zapata to obtain that leader's support in the south. Moreover, Villa's army is receiving arms and ammunition from the United States since the embargo on munitions of war was lifted a few days ago.

Since the ordering of the American soldiers home President Wilson has received hundreds of telegrams congratulating him upon the outcome of the Mexican affair.

Charles R. Crane of Chicago called at the executive office during the day and had a fifteen minute talk with the president.

"I merely stopped off at Washington," said Mr. Crane, "to have a chat with the president and to congratulate him upon the success of his policy in dealing with the troubles in Mexico."

Carranza Forced Garden Out.
How Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British minister to Mexico, was forced by Gen. Carranza to leave Mexico City, the diplomatic intervention of the United States alone preventing the Constitutional chief from abruptly handing passports to the minister, was revealed in high official quarters here tonight.

The facts became known only after the publication of an alleged interview in New York with Sir Lionel criticizing Carranza's policy of forcing the British minister to leave Mexico City.

Through the Brazilian minister the United States intervened and it was finally arranged that the diplomat should be permitted to leave without embarrassment. Sir Lionel had previously arranged to stay indefinitely in Mexico City.

The American government, it was understood, pointed out to Carranza that whatever animosity he might have toward Sir Lionel would be taken as an affront to Great Britain if passports were handed the British minister.

How Carranza Was Quoted.
Sir Lionel sailed from New York today for Liverpool.

The interview, given out by the New York City News association, quotes him as follows:

"It is a desperate shame that the United States has seen fit to abandon the decent people of Mexico when they most need help. I do not know the reason for this, but it would seem that President Wilson has been misinformed in some matters, and that if another side of the situation had been brought to his attention he would have been able to see that anything that contradicts those who have told him the country has been pacified."

"The people who did not get protection in Mexico City and elsewhere went to Vera Cruz for protection. What will they do now? They have no means of getting away, and will be left to the mercies of the lawless element that will immediately overrun the town and country."

"Neither life, liberty, nor property is safe and whenever an officer so desires he may turn a family out of its home and commandeer everything. There is no redress, there are no courts, no congress, no law, and the people are at the mercy of a despotic ruler with not even a supreme chief to oversee that."

MEXICANS STILL CELEBRATE.
Mexico City, Sept. 16.—The celebration of Mexican independence was continued today. Thousands participated in the formal program. There was no disorder. The big feature of the day was a military parade to Chapultepec castle, where the troops were reviewed by Gen. Carranza.

CHICAGO GAINS 252,243 PERSONS; TOTAL, 2,437,526

School Census Shows Flats
Cut Birth Rate; Boy Ba-
bies Presaged War.

NATIVE BORN DECLINE

The official population of Chicago is 2,437,526. This is the figure presented to the board of education yesterday by W. L. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education, who has just finished a complete census of the city. The Chicago Directory company made a population estimate a few days ago of 2,400,000, basing its figure on the new city directory.

Since the federal census of 1910 the increase in population has been 252,243, although Mr. Bodine reported a heavy trend of population to the suburbs and a slump in immigration. The increase in population from 1900 to 1910, according to the federal census, was 486,708. Mr. Bodine says the increase of the last four years is a "normal, progressive, and reasonable ratio."

The Twenty-seventh ward is the most populous, with 94,360 inhabitants. The Twenty-fifth ward comes next with 84,064.

First Is Lowest.
The First ward maintains its reputation of the smallest in population with 50,962 persons. Following is a division of population by wards:

| | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| 1 | 50,962 | 20 | 61,490 |
| 2 | 58,543 | 21 | 63,075 |
| 3 | 64,611 | 22 | 63,350 |
| 4 | 62,052 | 23 | 64,500 |
| 5 | 60,184 | 24 | 62,538 |
| 6 | 64,138 | 25 | 84,104 |
| 7 | 70,280 | 26 | 73,009 |
| 8 | 70,280 | 27 | 94,360 |
| 9 | 71,117 | 28 | 55,659 |
| 10 | 71,117 | 29 | 60,580 |
| 11 | 61,448 | 30 | 60,729 |
| 12 | 67,500 | 31 | 83,961 |
| 13 | 66,190 | 32 | 60,729 |
| 14 | 68,082 | 33 | 67,054 |
| 15 | 60,522 | 34 | 63,229 |
| 16 | 66,558 | 35 | 70,800 |
| 17 | 70,814 | 36 | 77,000 |
| 18 | 66,510 | 37 | 77,000 |
| 19 | 60,290 | 38 | 77,000 |

Chicago has over 50,000 more males than females. The figures are 1,245,741 males and 1,191,786 females. The man who "is rich" but who has not yet seen the light party should move to the Sixth ward, which is more feminine than male, to the extent of 1,627 residents, or the Twenty-fifth ward, which has 5,944 more females than males.

Whole City of Babies.
Mr. Bodine found that since the last school census was taken two years ago 15,697 more minors have joined the city's population. The minor population is 160,408. Chicago's baby boom would complete one of the larger cities in the country with a representation of 212,871, all under a year of age. The Twenty-ninth ward has the most babies. The Twenty-seventh comes next.

A table of the age and sex classification of the population follows:

| Age | Male | Female | Total |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Under 4 | 111,235 | 101,638 | 212,873 |
| 4 to 7 | 87,500 | 83,291 | 170,791 |
| 7 to 10 | 84,064 | 82,052 | 166,116 |
| 10 to 14 | 64,479 | 64,257 | 128,736 |
| 14 to 18 | 50,522 | 50,522 | 101,044 |
| 18 to 21 | 70,814 | 71,542 | 142,356 |

The census reports point out that the old superstition that a large increase in boy babies always precedes a war is carried on. There are nearly 10,000 more boy babies in Chicago than girl babies. Two years ago there were only 4,000 more boy babies than girl babies.

Flats Race Suicide Cause.
The Twenty-ninth ward on the south side had 9,325 babies and the Twenty-seventh on the northwest side 9,339. The Twenty-first ward of the north side nearly beats the First in the number of infants, the latter ward having 2,688 and the Twenty-first 2,897.

"Although the Twenty-fifth ward is second in the city's population," reads the report, "once suicide has been noted there by the growth of flats with small apartments and the prejudice of landlords who decree 'no children wanted.' Hence the populous Twenty-fifth with its 94,360 inhabitants has only 4,068 babies."

355,968 Work in Loop.
One of the interesting features of the census is a report of the occupational population of the loop district, the first one ever carefully made, according to Mr. Bodine. There are 252,968 persons working daily in the district bounded on the north and west by the river, the east by the lake, and the south by Polk street.

According to Mr. Bodine's conclusions, Chicago is destined to become a Teutonic-Havardian city. He found an increase of marriages and of children among the foreign born of Chicago, and a decrease of them, combined with an increase of divorce, among the American born of the city.

Germans in Lead.
The Germans lead Chicago in foreign born and children of foreign born parents. In total population the foreign element is largely in the majority. There are 908,005 American born residents of Chicago, who are children of American born fathers. Of this number, 64,557 are negroes. There are 812,288 residents born in foreign countries. There are 754,570 residents whose parents are foreign born.

The population of foreign born and children of foreign born, except those who are to be classified as Americans, is divided as follows:

| | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|--------|
| German | 329,200 | Belgian | 1,893 |
| Polish | 231,848 | Rumanian | 1,109 |
| Czech | 156,134 | Russian | 2,182 |
| Italian | 146,500 | Servian | 849 |
| Swedish | 118,233 | Lithuanian | 34,600 |
| Irish | 108,169 | Greek | 8,821 |
| Portuguese | 102,710 | Hungarian | 8,821 |
| American | 47,438 | Bohemian | 17,893 |
| Chinese | 22,284 | Austrian | 18,493 |
| Japanese | 4,714 | Mexican | 243 |
| Other | 8,649 | Japanese | 211 |

The truancy in both public and parochial schools is less than 1 per cent, according to the report.

BUSINESS AGENT SHOTGUN VICTIM

Excavators' Wounded Lead-
er Held Pending Police
Inquiry of Story.

FOUND UNDER SURGEON

When policemen from the Desplains street station entered the office of Dr. R. R. Haas at 600 Blue Island avenue last night they found the surgeon dressing the wounds of Joseph D'Andrea, business agent for the Excavators' union, whose left hip had been shattered by a discharge from a sawed off shotgun.

Two other men were in the room. They explained briefly that they were friends of the wounded man, that they had taken him to the physician's office, and that he had been injured in a "little altercation down the street." Whereupon they slipped from the room and down the stairs.

Story Puzzles Police.
D'Andrea, who lives at 918 South Halsted street, told a story of his shooting which puzzled the police. It contradicted facts brought forward by further investigation, and after midnight the wounded man was ordered under surveillance at the University hospital, where he was sent.

"D'Andrea asserted he was going down Halsted street, near Harrison street, about 9:40 o'clock when a man approached him. 'I believe I know you,' D'Andrea asserted the man said to him, extending his hand. The labor agent says he never saw the man before, but extended his hand. Whereupon the stranger whipped out a sawed-off shotgun and blazed away."

No One Heard Shots.
The police assert they found persons who were in the vicinity of Halsted and Harrison streets at 9:40 o'clock, but none of them heard shots. They did learn, however, that in the evening there had been a labor meeting at Hodcarriers hall in Harrison street near Peoria, and that the meeting had broken up precipitately about half past nine o'clock.

They learned also that D'Andrea is a friend of "Big Jim" Colosimo, the south side vice lord.

About 9:40 o'clock the Maxwell street police station received an anonymous telephone message to the effect that a man had just been shot and had been taken to Dr. Haas' office. Following this information they found the wounded labor agent.

LATE 'MR. JONES' IDENTIFIED.
Centric Who Died at Lexington Hotel Proves to Be Dr. S. H. Hussey of Ohio.

The mysterious "Mr. Jones," the eccentric who died at the Lexington hotel Tuesday, was yesterday identified as Dr. Stephen H. Hussey, formerly of Bowersville, O., when the public administrator opened his trunk. Papers found there failed to reveal any of the secrets of the dead man's well concealed past. A brother, O. C. Hussey of Bowersville, was notified. The inquest fixed organic heart disease as the cause of death.

reated in his touring car and with a complete camping outfit."

Tobie said he believed the girl with Farmer did not know he was a criminal. He declared Farmer was arrested in Richmond City, O., for bigamy on July 2, 1910, sentenced to the penitentiary, and discharged May 1, 1911.

When the federal authorities were informed of the case they announced that an investigation will be made by them today and if it is found that the case comes under the jurisdiction of the federal courts action will be taken against the defendants immediately.

Dr. Rowell denied the charges. He said that he had saved the girl by an operation, which, he said, was performed only after consultation with Dr. Charles F. McClure of La Grange and Dr. E. N. Scott of Hinsdale.

FORGES WAY TO PARIS AND BACK

Motorist Covers 4,000 Miles
on \$10,000 in Bad Checks,
Then Is Nabbed.

A 4,000 mile motor trip, started on nothing and financed by checks worth nothing, not to mention a sea junket from New York to Paris and return, ended yesterday in Forest City, Ark. It ended because the police of that place arrested Oren Farmer, alias "Jack Palmer," after the William J. Burns International detective agency had followed a \$10,000 trail of fraudulent checks reaching from Topeka, Kan., to New York, to France, and back into the United States again.

According to C. W. Tobie, Chicago manager of the criminal department of the detective agency, Farmer cashed two checks for \$1,000 each in Paris, made payable to himself and signed "J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City."

"Before leaving Topeka Palmer was joined by a young woman who has been with him during his entire international 'joy ride,'" said Tobie. "He is a Stevens Point, Wis., admitted to the Wisconsin bar, and practiced for some time. On his trip across the United States he posed as an attorney of Albany, Ind., and drew all his checks on the Albany State bank."

"Farmer and the young woman left Topeka early in June in a small roadster. Soon the bad checks began to come in, and a warrant was taken out in Bakerfield, Cal. His route led to Portland, Ore., then to Salt Lake City, through Montana and the Dakotas to St. Paul. Every day he put one over for \$50 or \$70."

"They went through Chicago July 15, reached New York on the 27th, and sailed for Paris the same day."

"Farmer and his companion returned to New York about Sept. 3 and he bought a six cylinder automobile, the roadster had been disposed of. They started to return to California by the way of Florida. In Memphis, Tenn., Farmer passed a check for \$50 and we got in communication with Chief of Police William J. Hayes about the same time. He was arrested in his touring car and with a complete camping outfit."

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THE WEATHER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

For Chicago and vicinity: Unsettled but generally fair Thursday and Friday; slightly lower temperature Thursday; moderate, variable winds. For Illinois: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; moderate, variable winds. Sunrise, 5:32; sunset, 5:57. Moonrise, 8:49 a. m. Friday.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

| Maximum, 8 p. m. 83 | | Minimum, 6 a. m. 67 | |
|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|
| 2 a. m. | 70 | 11 a. m. | 81 |
| 4 a. m. | 68 | Noon | 81 |
| 6 a. m. | 68 | 1 p. m. | 81 |
| 8 a. m. | 67 | 2 p. m. | 81 |
| 10 a. m. | 68 | 3 p. m. | 81 |
| 12 m. | 72 | 4 p. m. | 81 |
| 2 p. m. | 72 | 5 p. m. | 81 |
| 4 p. m. | 70 | 5 p. m. | 81 |
| 6 p. m. | 70 | 7 p. m. | 81 |

Mean temperature, 75; normal for the day, 68. Excess since Jan. 1, 708. Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Del. cency since Jan. 1, 1,236 inches.

Wind, S. by E., 11 miles an hour at 11:07 a. m. Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 89%; 7 p. m., 41%. Barometer, sea level, 7 a. m., 30.27; 7 p. m., 30.16.

For official government weather report see page 13.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

| Arrived | Port |
|-------------------------|------------|
| ATHINIA | New York |
| MEMPHIS | New York |
| PATRIA | New York |
| ARABIC | Liverpool |
| MERION | London |
| ARCANTIA | Genoa |
| STAMALIA | Genoa |
| NOORDAM (From New York) | Queenstown |
| MALAKKA | Genoa |
| CAMPANIA | New York |
| FRANCE | New York |
| ST. LOUIS | New York |
| CELTIC | New York |
| EUROPA | New York |

TWO ARE SOUGHT ON GIRL'S STORY

Laurence D. Ballou and
Physician Are Named
in Warrants.

Leona Johnson, 18 years old, left her home in Laona, Wis., and came to Chicago some time ago in response to a letter from Laurence D. Ballou, retired capitalist, living at the Hamilton club. When her parents failed to hear from her they notified H. B. Waterman of 608 West Sixty-third street, an uncle of the girl. The latter, after a search, found her in St. Bernard's hospital hovering between life and death.

When the girl had told her story, Mr. Waterman went to the corporation counsel's office. Accompanied by Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Reker, he went before Municipal Judge Fry yesterday and obtained warrants for the arrest of Mr. Ballou and Dr. L. W. Rowell of Western Springs, Ill., who has an office at 159 North State street. The warrants charged an attempt to perform a criminal operation.

According to the story told the court by Attorney Reker and a sworn statement made by Mr. Waterman of a conversation with the girl, Ballou sent her money for transportation to Chicago. She went first to Dr. Rowell's State street office and then to Western Springs, where she remained under his care until her condition became so serious she was taken to the hospital. The bonds were set at \$5,000 for each defendant.

When the federal authorities were informed of the case they announced that an investigation will be made by them today and if it is found that the case comes under the jurisdiction of the federal courts action will be taken against the defendants immediately.

Dr. Rowell denied the charges. He said that he had saved the girl by an operation, which, he said, was performed only after consultation with Dr. Charles F. McClure of La Grange and Dr. E. N. Scott of Hinsdale.

Boost Yourself as Important and You Create a Multitude of Knockers.

SIX RUN ATTACK DEFEATS O'DAYS; ROBINS LEAD, 7-2

Three Bingles, Two Passes, and Two Slips Saw Up Contest in Third.

KLEM CHASES HEINE ZIM

BY L. E. SANBORN.
 ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The first chance to advance in the big race today by blowing an easy victory into Brooklyn's lap in the first game of the final set with the Robins. Score, 7 to 2.

Some potent swatting by Daubert and Cuthaw in the third inning simultaneously with some punk pitching by Jim Leary, duke of the Bronx, placed the game as a relief for the Robins. They accumulated six runs out of three innings, one of which was a bunt in that fatal yearn, and the Cubs never had a look-in thereafter.

Two errors in quick succession were perpetrated by Zimmerman in the third, and this so disgusted the noble Bronx representative that he literally threw himself out of the game. In the practice preliminary to Brooklyn's fourth round, Zimmerman, who had been in the game for a pair of runs in the sixth inning, but could not get going in any other season. Three double plays smothered possible rallies in as many different innings, and the double play in the sixth, but was unimpaired if the O'Days had not been compelled to play for a lot of runs instead of one at a time.

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Pierce and Smith Also Hurl.
 Pierce and Smith shared the abating in the fourth and fifth. The Robins scored on a hit by the Cubs never had a chance to catch up. They scored behind a double by Cuthaw, which gave Pierce a life. Leary forced Pierce out at second, but Klem was not out to make good and came across with a loud three bagger to left on which Cap Pennyroy home. Sales tie out far enough to let Pierce in.

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BROOKLYN.
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 Cuthaw, 3d, 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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 Lavender, 7th, 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Daubert, 8th, 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Stengel, 9th, 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 Totals, 36 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

ROB JOHNNY EVERS' HOME.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Burglars ransacked the home of Capt. John J. Evers of the

RESERVE BOARD FORMING RULES

Body Which Will Administer Banking System Considering Its Functions.

LEGAL POINTS IMPEND.

According to some information from Washington the organization of the federal reserve banks will not be a matter of the near future. The reserve board is said to be drawing up regulations covering its relations with the reserve banks and this has been found to embrace interpretation on the part of the board of what it believes to be its functions in the supervision of the federal reserve system.

COURT RECORD.

Administrations. County of Cook, Illinois. In re: Estate of John J. Williams, deceased. Plaintiff, John J. Williams, Jr., vs. Defendant, John J. Williams, Jr.

Wills. In re: Estate of John J. Williams, deceased. Plaintiff, John J. Williams, Jr., vs. Defendant, John J. Williams, Jr.

Steel May Pass Dividend. It is reported that steel manufacturers are not inclined to make predictions as to earnings for the third quarter of 1914.

Deficits for Previous Quarter. The deficits for the third quarter of 1914 are as follows: First quarter, \$1,200,000; second quarter, \$1,200,000; third quarter, \$1,200,000.

Smelting Profits Decrease. The American Smelting and Refining Company reported for the six months ended June 30, 1914, as follows:

Net earnings of smelting and refining plants, exclusive of interest and taxes, \$1,200,000. Net earnings of smelting and refining plants, exclusive of interest and taxes, \$1,200,000.

Suburban Bank. The American Smelting and Refining Company reported for the six months ended June 30, 1914, as follows:

Net earnings of smelting and refining plants, exclusive of interest and taxes, \$1,200,000. Net earnings of smelting and refining plants, exclusive of interest and taxes, \$1,200,000.

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Chicago Banks Pass Money Flurry with Relatively Small Shrinkage.

IGHTY-ONE state banks of Chicago making report of their condition at the close of business on July 30. They have therefore passed through the recent money panic with only a having small deposit shrinkage. The change has been scarcely greater than in normal times. The banks having savings departments can credit a good part of the decrease to temporary withdrawals. These, however, have begun to return.

In the matter of loans the state banks show a small decrease. In cash resources they decreased 1.68 per cent. The combined totals of national and state institutions show a decrease in deposits between June 30 and July 30 of approximately \$14,000,000, or nearly 6 per cent. The 101 institutions under review dropped from \$1,000,000,000 to \$986,000,000.

The largest changes in deposits among the state banks were necessarily made by the institutions in the downtown district, and to some extent special causes operated. The Illinois Trust, the largest of the state banks, showed a decrease in deposits of \$6,000,000. The First Trust, second in size, decreased \$3,000,000. The Merchants' Loan and Trust, third in size, showed a gain of \$700,000, being the reversal of the general rule. In loans the First Trust led with an expansion of \$2,000,000. A summary of the condition of twenty national and eighty-one state banks and individual exhibits of the state institutions follow:

| State | Deposits | Loans | Cash resources |
|----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| National | \$347,692,856 | \$235,997,203 | \$24,609,698 |
| State | \$357,668,464 | \$362,802,497 | \$12,853,777 |
| Totals | \$705,361,320 | \$598,799,699 | \$37,463,475 |

| State | Deposits | Loans | Cash resources |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Alta State Bank | \$393,511 | \$266,566 | \$1,744,498 |
| American State Bank | \$1,418,976 | \$1,009,998 | \$1,775,536 |
| Ames State Bank | \$1,018,036 | \$1,079,746 | \$2,255,712 |
| Ames State Bank | \$1,018,036 | \$1,079,746 | \$2,255,712 |

| State | Deposits | Loans | Cash resources |
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BIG RUN CAUSES DROP IN CATTLE

Prices Slump 10@25 Cents; Coming Jewish Holiday Limits Demands.

HOG VALUES ADVANCE.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

| CATTLE | Beef steers, good to choice | Beef steers, common to fair | Range steers | Feeder steers | Stock steers | Feeder hogs | Good to prime hogs | Bulls |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | \$4.00@4.10 | \$3.50@3.60 | \$3.00@3.10 | \$2.50@2.60 | \$2.00@2.10 | \$1.50@1.60 | \$1.00@1.10 | \$0.50@0.60 |

| HOGS | Common to good mixed | Fair to choice medium weight | Light weights | Pair to common butchers | Pair to choice butchers | Boars according to weight | Pigs | Stags |
|------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | \$4.00@4.10 | \$3.50@3.60 | \$3.00@3.10 | \$2.50@2.60 | \$2.00@2.10 | \$1.50@1.60 | \$1.00@1.10 | \$0.50@0.60 |

| WESTERN WETHERS | Native wethers | Western wethers | Native ewes | Native lambs | Range lambs | Native lambs | Feeding lambs |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| | \$3.00@3.10 | \$2.50@2.60 | \$2.00@2.10 | \$1.50@1.60 | \$1.00@1.10 | \$0.50@0.60 | \$0.20@0.30 |

| BEAF CATTLE VALUES AT CHICAGO | Beef cattle values at Chicago | Beef cattle values at Chicago | Beef cattle values at Chicago | Beef cattle values at Chicago | Beef cattle values at Chicago | Beef cattle values at Chicago | Beef cattle values at Chicago |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | \$4.00@4.10 | \$3.50@3.60 | \$3.00@3.10 | \$2.50@2.60 | \$2.00@2.10 | \$1.50@1.60 | \$1.00@1.10 |

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
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Janitors and Porters.
SITUATION WTD.—BY FIRST CLASS, experienced janitor; Swedish; ———

SITUATION WANTED - EXPERIENCE
 Janitor; married; no children; understands all kinds of repair work; position in a high class apartment building; best references; address K 555, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-YOUNG SWEDS, GEN
 Janitor; abroad janitor; handy with carpenter's tools, plumbing, painting; good gardener; years last place; best ref. Address N 14 Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-1ST CLASS JANITOR
 Married man, to take charge of a large apt. bldg.; good mechanic; best ref. and ad. Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-GERMAN, 30 YEARS
old, age, machinist; single; as janitor,
and repairman, exp. in furnace and auto
work. Address 833, Tribune.
SITUATION WTD-EXPERIENCED JANITOR,
sober, industrious worker, all repairs
and maintenance work. Address 606 S. Sixth st.,
Chicago, Ill.
SITUATION WTD-AS TUTOR, EXP. IN
experience; married, 1115 W. Taylor;
Lombard St. Chicago, Ill.
SITUATION WTD-EXPERIENCED JANITOR,
hardy with tools, sober, high class
building references. Address H 249, Tribune.
SITUATION WTD-SINGLE GERMAN,
experienced janitor and houseman. Address
909 Wells-st.
SITUATION WTD-MIDDLE AGED SINGLE
man, experienced janitor, handy with tools,
SAIER, 210 N. Robey.
SITUATION WTD-BY EXPERIENCE
janitor, general repairman; ref.
Address J 383, Tribune.

man, married; no children. Refs.: Ne-
 lde preferred; refs. 4509 N. Pauline st.
 SITUATION WTD-JANITOR OFFICE
 building; do decorating, calcimining,
 carpenter; 1st class ref. 1833 Sedgwick
 SITUATION WTD-JANITOR with BE-
 R. will pay any one \$25 for first class
 R. OSTERBERG. Phone Edge, 908.
 SITUATION WTD.-YOUNG MAN (Dan)
 janitor helper; night work pref. Address
 137, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD - MAN, 25, GOOD in
graphic work; exp. in photo, cartography,
edge of bookkeeping, and selling. 3 yrs. of b
exper., excel. ref.; permanent salary
desired. Address P A 407, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD - EVENING male
graphic work desired by competent man
photographer; legal work preferred; excel
work; moderate. Address K 271, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD - EXPERIENCED YOUNG
man, 24, photographer, good correspondent;
can do accurate, excellent references. Address
K 403, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD - STENO., CORRESP.
yrs. exp.; executive ability; exc. ref.
desired K 148, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD—STENO. CORRECTOR
credit man; energetic, experienced. Address J 222, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD—BY YOUNG MAN, STENOGRAPHER
8 years' experience; age 21. References: Address 438, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD—EXPERIENCED
notifier and general office work. Address J 361, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD—STENOGRAPHER
evenings and Sat. afternoons; selling exp. Address K 210, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD—BY RAPID AND AD

SITUATION WTD - EXPERIENCED M
anotographer; age 24. Address K 66, Trib
SITUATION WTD - EXP MALL SITU
dress J 532, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WTD - AS STEWARD OR M
ager of club or hotel in a few weeks; r
sponsible, experienced man of good pers
ity and marked ability; address: with cou
club in Ohio; disengaged Nov. 1; high
commendations; fine, wife is also an exc
character, will assist. If required; location n
ject. - Address E N 31, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD - AS SUPERINTEND
of large private estate; long experi

SITUATION WTD—PARTY GOING TO CALIFORNIA would like assignments in a good firm doing business on Pacific coast. desires the services of a man with advanced ideas in publicity and advertising; excellent acquaintance in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, and has wide personal acquaintance with Sls. Trade Publications.

SITUATION WTD—TEACHER, FORMERLY prof. of English in state college, doing publicity work, desires a position

SITUATION WTD-APPRAISER. With nine years' experience would like post as adjuster, efficiency expert, or with many other titles. Address: 1874, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-BY A COLLEGE MAN. Interested in all the old world novels, stories, philosophies, and anecdotes of late to read to an invalid any hour after 8:30 Sundays. Address L 374, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-SINGLE MAN, 31 Y. 4 years' road experience; also city driver.

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If you are an owner of vacant apartments who now confronts the close of the fall renting season without the prospects of new leases for the coming year, ask yourself these four questions:

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3. Have I satisfied myself that I am using the *best newspaper advertising medium in Chicago*, the one the vast majority of apartment owners use?
4. Have I made certain that I have *consistently advertised* my vacant apartments in *The Chicago Tribune*, the newspaper that printed *nearly four times as many ads* of "Apartments to Rent" in the month of August as the other morning newspapers combined?

Thousands and thousands of Chicago people rely entirely upon The Chicago Tribune's great list of "Apartments to Rent" every season. If your apartments *have not been advertised consistently in The Chicago Tribune's "For Rent" classification*, you have overlooked the *most productive market* through which to seek new tenants. It's getting late, but there are yet *hundreds and hundreds* of Chicago people *who will sign new leases* in the few remaining days of this month.

If you want to avoid the *financial loss* that comes to apartment owners with one or more empty apartments *in the off season*, then you had better *make sure that* your apartments are advertised in *The Chicago Tribune* for the rest of this month. Don't put it off—the *very tenant you want* might come around in answer to tomorrow's advertisement in *The Tribune*.

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